

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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CHEN MUHUA TO ATTEND PRC-U.S. TRADE CONFERENCE

OW051137 Beijing XINHUA in English 1124 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, will head the Chinese Government delegation attending the second session of the China-U.S. Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade (JCCT) to be held in Washington, D.C. early next month, the ministry announced today. Members of the delegation are officials of the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission and the Ministries of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Foreign Affairs and Finance.

According to the sessions agenda, Sino-American industrial and technical cooperation, investment, credit loans and bilateral trade will be discussed. Follow-up work on the Sino-American accord on industrial and technological cooperation signed by President Reagan and Premier Zhao Ziyang last January will also be discussed.

According to the program, Chen Muhua and her party will also visit San Francisco, New York and Houston.

U.S. URGES SRV TO SETTLE KAMPUCHEAN ISSUE

OW021427 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0822 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Washington, 30 Mar (XINHUA) -- The United States today again urged Vietnam to agree to seek a just settlement of the Kampuchean issue through negotiations on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions.

In a statement to the press regarding reports about Vietnamese troops' recent shellings of and intrusion into Thailand from Kampuchea, U.S. State Department spokesman John Hughes said that the United States "is highly concerned about these reports which highlight the threat to Thailand's security and to the stability in southeast Asia posed by the continuing illegal Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and Hanoi's refusal to negotiate a comprehensive political settlement."

He stressed that the resolutions of the UN General Assembly, which are supported by an overwhelming majority of countries of the world, "demand a political settlement (of the Kampuchean issue) on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops (from Kampuchea) and the restoration of the Khmer people's right of self-determination."

PRC DENIES DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY PACT WITH U.S.

OW051225 Hong Kong AFP in English 1208 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (AFP) -- China today denied a Hong Kong press report that it had reached an agreement with the United States on delivery of advanced U.S. military technology. A Foreign Ministry spokesman issued the denial after the Hong Kong China-watching magazine PAI SHING reported late last month that the accord was reached after a visit to the Pentagon by three Chinese Defense Ministry officials between late February and early March.

"In February this year, a working group from our National Defense Industry Department visited the United States," the spokesman said.

"It was a continuation of the consultations the working level of both sides (started), during (U.S.) Defence Secretary (Caspar) Weinberger's visit to China (last year)... This working group neither took on any assignment nor signed any agreement," he added.

PAI SHING identified the three Chinese defense officials as He Ping, son-in-law of China's top leader Deng Xiaoping, Zhang Ping, son of Defense Minister Zhang Aiping and He Pengfei, son of Marshal He Lung.

U.S. PACIFIC COMMANDER IN AUSTRALIA FOR TALKS

OW052354 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Canberra, April 3 (XINHUA) -- The commander-in-chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific area, Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., arrived here today for a six-day visit in which he was expected to discuss defense issues with senior Australian officials. During his stay here, Admiral Crowe, who assumed leadership of U.S. Pacific forces in July last year, will hold talks with Defense Minister Gordon Scholes and other senior officers, and call on Foreign Minister Bill Hayden and Prime Minister Bob Hawke.

Crowe's visit coincided with a Navy incident in which the Soviet aircraft carrier Minsk fired eight signal flares at the U.S. Navy frigate Harold Holt in the South China Sea Monday, hitting the Holt with three of the flares. The 36,000-ton Soviet aircraft carrier Minsk, escorted by two guided-missile destroyers and a supply ship, was apparently on a long voyage when the incident happened. This was the second incident involving Soviet and U.S. warships in the Far East in less than two weeks. On March 21, a Soviet nuclear-powered submarine collided with the U.S. Aircraft Carrier Kitty Hawk in the Sea of Japan, causing minor damage to the carrier.

Last month, the Soviet aircraft carrier Novorossiysk was reported to have passed through the Straits of Tsushima between Japan and Korea and arrived at her home port of Vladivostok. An Australian newspaper described this as an indication that the Soviet Union is one step closer to matching the United States as a Pacific power. The Soviet Union now has more than 800 ships, including 135 submarines, in the Pacific, with Minsk and Novorossiysk being the biggest in the fleet. The U.S. Pacific Fleet comprises about 240 vessels, over 2,000 aircrafts and more than 300,000 soldiers.

In face of growing Soviet threats in Asia and the Pacific, U.S. President Ronald Reagan last month sent to Congress a military assistance request for the Asian and Pacific region totalling 478.6 million dollars, compared to a current aid level of 443.1 million dollars.

In January, the United States dispatched an 11-warship flotilla, code-named Bravo, for a seven-month tour of the west Pacific Ocean in a bid to flex its muscle. The fleet was scheduled to patrol off the coast of Asia and call on ports in a number of U.S. allies in that region.

USSR FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW050915 Beijing XINHUA in English 0901 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, USSR, and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, arrived here this morning. At the rampside, Y.V. Bernov, head of the delegation and vice-chairman of the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, told XINHUA that his delegation's current visit to China provided them an opportunity to make contacts with leading members of the host organizations -- the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. The two sides would discuss and work out a long-term plan for carrying out activities between the friendship organizations of the two countries. The delegation would also take this opportunity to acquire a better understanding of the life of the Chinese people and enhance the friendship between the two peoples, he added.

Members of the delegation include Dr Y.M. Galenovich, historian, council member of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association, and deputy director of the Far East Institute of the USSR, and V.A. Pogibelova, council member of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association and a socialist labor heroine. This is the first delegation from the Soviet Union since the friendship organizations of the two countries resumed exchange of visits in recent years. In July last year, a delegation from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association led by Liang Geng, vice-president of the former association, paid a two-week visit to the Soviet Union.

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, is expected to leave here for the Soviet Union in May this year at the head of a delegation from his association and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association.

CHERNENKO COMMENTS ON DIALOGUE, TALKS WITH U.S.

OW050304 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 4 (XINHUA) -- Resumption of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue is "necessary" provided that it is "honest and businesslike," reported the Soviet news agency TASS today, quoting Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko. Chernenko made the statement in a reply message to Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International (SI), who, together with the leaders of SI member-parties, had earlier addressed a message to Chernenko and the heads of state of other countries of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The socialist leaders expressed concern over the deteriorating international situation and called for a resumption of the U.S.-Soviet dialogue.

Chernenko said, "Yes, a dialogue is necessary, including, of course, one between the Soviet Union and the United States, but a dialogue which is honest, businesslike, and aimed at working out agreements that would meet the principle of equality and equal security." He said the United States has lately been professing its desire for a dialogue with the Soviet Union, but not backing it up with anything specific. He reaffirmed Soviet proposals including that for the freeze of all nuclear arsenals and said that this could be "the beginning of a veritable breakthrough in the entire international situation, as well as in the Soviet-American relations." He claimed that the Soviet Union is prepared for cooperation with all the SI-member parties and all peace-loving forces in the struggle for lessening the danger of war.

Meanwhile, TASS denied an Austrian paper's report that the Soviet Union is to deploy SS-20 missiles in Bulgaria, saying such a report is "absolutely groundless."

ARTICLE ON JAPANESE LOANS FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

HK270821 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by Wu Zi: "Broad Prospects for Sino-Japanese Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] In December 1979, while former Japanese Prime Minister Ohira was visiting China, the Japanese Government decided it would provide a loan for six of China's construction projects. These six projects were: the Shijiusuo port, the Yanzhou-Shijiusuo railway, the Beijing-Qinghuangdao multiple-track electric railway, the Hengyang-Guangzhou railway, the second phase of the coal port in Qinghuangdao harbor, and the Wuqiangxi hydroelectric station. The loan was provided at an annual rate of 3 percent with a repayment schedule of 30 years and an extension period of 10 years. Due to readjustment in capital construction, China postponed the construction of the Hengyang-Guangzhou railway and the Wuqiangxi hydroelectric station, and part of the loan for these two projects was changed to a commodity loan used for the construction of the petrochemical projects of the Daqing oil field and the first phase of the Shanghai Baoshan project. Up to 1983, five loan agreements, totaling 300 billion Japanese yen, were signed for the above-mentioned first group of projects. These projects are national key projects in the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and will be completed by the end of this year, by the end of next year, and by the end of 1986 according to the terms of the agreements.

During his visit to China, Prime Minister Nakasone made a promise to provide a loan totaling 470 billion Japanese yen for seven of China's construction projects. This has brought Sino-Japanese economic cooperation to a new stage. These seven projects are key projects in energy and communications construction during the Sixth and Seventh 5-Year Plan periods. They are:

1. The Hengyang-Guangzhou multiple-track electric railway, which will start from Hengyang City in Hunan Province and terminate in Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province. This railway will comprise an important section of the Beijing-Guangzhou railway, and the whole length will be 540 km. After its completion, transport capacity will increase by 29 million tons annually.
2. The Zhengzhou-Baoji multiple-track electric railway, which will start from Zhengzhou City of Henan Province and terminate in Baoji City in Shaanxi Province. This railway will be an important section of the Longhai railway, which is the main artery of railway communications between east and west. It will also be an important channel between coastal and northwestern regions, and the whole length will be 684 km. After its completion, transport capacity will increase by 39 million tons annually.
3. The Bingding dock in Qinghuangdao harbor, which will have six deep-water berths, of which two will be for lumber, one for grain, and three for miscellaneous goods. The annual handling capacity will be between 3.3 and 3.8 million tons.
4. The Qianwan dock projects at the Qingdao harbor. The Qingdao harbor is China's important foreign trade harbor. The dock area of the Qingdao harbor cannot be expanded, so it is necessary to build a new dock in Qianwan. Six deep-water berths will be built, with a handling capacity of 17.4 million tons per year.
5. The second phase of the Miaoling projects at the Lianyung harbor, which will have five berths, of which two will be for lumber, one for grain, and two for containers. The annual handling capacity will be 4 million tons.

6. The reform projects of the telephone networks in Tianjin, Shanghai, and Guangzhou. Advanced international telephone exchange equipment will be introduced. The completion of the projects will ease the difficulties in making telephone calls in the three cities and will promote economic development of the three cities.

7. The Tianshengqiao hydropower station projects. The Tianshengqiao hydroelectric station is situated on the Nanpan Jiang on the upper reaches of the Hongshui between Guizhou and Guangxi. The initially installed capacity will be 880,000 kilowatts. After the completion of the projects, the serious shortage of power in this region will be solved.

DPRK PAPER URGES U.S., SOUTH TO ACCEPT TALKS PROPOSAL

OW030823 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang, April 3 (XINHUA) -- The Korean daily NODONG SINMUN in an editorial today urged the United States and the South Korean authorities to accept the tripartite-talk proposal at an earlier date in response to the demand of the people of the world. The paper said that the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to hold talks with the United States and the South Korean authorities to find a solution to the Korean problem has won support from people the world over. This fully demonstrated the correctness and vitality of the proposal.

The paper said that the voice of the people of the world to urge the United States and the South Korean authorities to accept the proposal is growing stronger and the United States and the South Korean authorities should take the reality (and) accept the proposal at an earlier date. In conclusion, the paper said that with positive support and solidarity from all the peace-loving people of the world and with their own united national strength, the Korean people are bound to reunify their country and found an independent, neutral and peace-loving confederation.

PRC, DPRK OFFICIALS WORK AT FRIENDSHIP TOWER SITE

SK032245 Beijing International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Yesterday morning, the comrades of China and Korea worked together at the project site of the Korea-China Friendship Tower in Pyongyang to accelerate the repair and expansion work of this China-Korea friendship monument. The original Korea-China Friendship Tower at the foot of Moranbong Hill in Pyongyang was built by the Korean people in 1959 to commemorate the participation of the Chinese People's Volunteers on the Korean front. Last November, by the decision of the Central Committee and on the instruction of President Kim Il-sung, the repair work on the fraternal friendship tower began.

Some time ago, Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il said that this new friendship tower should be built better and more rapidly. Therefore, thousands of people are now engaged in compulsory labor [ulmu nodong] here every day. Some 300 functionaries of the Chinese Embassy in Korea and of the Chinese People's Volunteers delegation to the Korean MAC went to the repair and expansion work site of the monument yesterday morning and worked together amid the warm applause of some 2,000 office workers of Korean central and other organizations. Some cadres of the Korean Foreign Ministry and the Pyongyang People's Committee worked with the Chinese comrades. Comrade Zhong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea; Comrade Yi Chong-mok, first vice foreign minister of Korea; Vice Minister Comrade Kim Chae-suk; and Comrade (Han Kyong-ok), vice chairman of Pyongyang People's Committee, joined in the digging and stone-carrying work. During a break the comrades of China and Korea held a friendship meeting and sang songs of the two countries. The work site overflowed with the warm friendly atmosphere between the Chinese and Korean peoples.

NEWSLETTER ON COUNTERATTACK AGAINST SRV TROOPS

OW050103 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1252 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter Lin Ning and correspondent Chen Shiliang: "A Just Counterattack"]

[Text] Guangxi border defense front, 4 Apr (XINHUA) -- At noon on 2 April Vietnamese troops opened fire, totaling some 30 rounds of ammunition, on the Banlan border area of Guangxi. A certain artillery unit of our border defense units was ordered to retaliate.

The commander decisively relayed the order to fight: "Open fire!"

The frontline observation post reported to the command post: "The first round of ammunition has hit the target! Vietnamese fortifications have been destroyed!"

The reporter met a group of Zhuang people who had taken shelter from Vietnamese shelling inside a cave. Among them were old people, primary school students and women carrying infants. They were cooking with simple utensils. Outside the cave lay a tract of paddy field half planted with rice seedlings; bundles of seedlings that had not been planted because of the Vietnamese troops' continuous shelling were scattered in the field.

Luo Tiancai, a member of Xianbanbang Village of Tongmian Commune, showing the reporter a 2-inch scar on his left arm, condemned the Vietnamese troops' atrocities. While working with other commune members on the Chinese side of boundary marker No 55 on East Road on the eve of this year's Spring Festival he was injured by submachinegun fire from Vietnamese troops entrenched on a hilltop on the other side. He has been unable to work since. The villagers no longer dare to work in the fields within the firing range of Vietnamese troops. They also told the reporter that the Vietnamese troops had recently set fire to over 2,000 mu of forests in our territory. They asked the reporter to convey their request to the border defense units to counterattack the Vietnamese troops' provocations and protect their life and safety.

The frontline commander told the reporter: Since the Spring Festival, the Vietnamese troops have opened fire on more than 30 occasions at border villages and towns in Ningming, Longzhou, Fangcheng, Daxin, and Pingxiang in Guangxi. Incidents have recently intensified. The Chinese people are seething with anger, especially after the Vietnamese troops' gang rape and murder of 16-year-old Nong Meiyang of Cunjia Production Brigade of Wudu Commune, Longzhou County. The border defense fighters said indignantly: Being driven beyond forbearance, we have launched a counterattack with gunfire.

PRC TV SHOWS PLA SHELLING OF SRV POSITIONS

HK050502 [Editorial Report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin 4 April in its 1100 GMT newscast carries a 2-minute filmed report on PLA artillery units at the Yunnan border shelling Vietnamese positions on 2 April. This report is shown as the seventh news item after reports on domestic industrial and agricultural production.

The film opens with a series of shots showing a school with broken windows and a hole in the roof. This is followed by shots showing a PLA medic treating a wounded man lying on a hospital bed. The next scene shows several women and children fleeing with their belongings on their backs and later cocking their meals on makeshift stoves. During these shots, the announcer says: "Since the beginning of spring this year, Vietnamese troops have been incessantly carrying out armed provocations along the Yunnan border, causing bloodshed. According to incomplete statistics, the Vietnamese troops have fired at us more than 60 times with a total of over 3,000 rounds of shells and bullets. This has posed a serious threat to the lives and properties of our people at the border and gravely interfered with their normal production activities. In addition to many people being killed and wounded, a number of trucks and tractors also have been damaged. This has disrupted production and farming activities in the rubber plantations and thousands of mu of fields. Meanwhile, many people along the border have been forced to flee into mountain caves."

The remainder of the film shows PLA artillery men firing some 10 field guns from positions in a mountain, as the announcer says: "Confronted with the reckless provocations by the Vietnamese troops, our units on the Yunnan border were forced to return fire on 2 April to safeguard the lives and properties of the people of various nationalities at the border and guarantee their spring farming activities. Furious shelling by our border troops, which began in the morning near Jinping, Malipo, and Funing, destroyed Vietnamese artillery positions and command posts one after another which carried out provocations against us."

RENMIN RIBAO CRITICIZES NGUYEN CO THACH REMARKS

HK240834 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 84 p 6

[Article by Yin Zhiping: "Clumsy Performance"]

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach recently spouted a lot of nonsense in Canberra about the Kampuchea problem, babbling that Vietnam's original intention to seek a long-term, all-round solution was "unrealistic," and it was now stressing reality and "adopting a more realistic attitude." Upon hearing this it appeared that there is indeed some slight intention to settle the Kampuchea problem. TASS promptly chimed in with vigorous applause, declaring that this was Vietnam's "realistic stand" and "guideline flexibility."

People cannot but ask: What, in fact, does Vietnam's "realism" mean?

Nguyen Co Thach announced at a press conference in Australia that "in the past" Vietnam had "regarded the cessation of the 'China threat' as the primary issue, but now we are changing the order a bit and treating the elimination of the Khmer Rouge -- this political and military force -- as the primary issue. I think this approach is more realistic." First, this means, in order to have Vietnam solve the Kampuchea problem, it is first necessary to meet Vietnam's preconditions; second, these preconditions must include cessation of the "China threat" and elimination of the Democratic Kampuchean patriotic forces resisting Vietnam; and third, it is necessary to regard the political and military elimination of the Democratic Kampuchean patriotic forces resisting Vietnam as the primary issue, and only under this premise can "Kampuchea be allowed to exercise self-determination." So much for Nguyen Co Thach's "realistic" approach.

Just think, if this so-called "new guideline" proposed by Nguyen Co Thach succeeds, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea would disintegrate, and the Democratic Kampuchean patriotic armed forces of various factions resisting Vietnam, which are now engaged in bloody battles, would wither away without fighting, until they no longer existed on Kampuchean territory.

When that time comes, what so-called self-determination could the Kampuchean people exercise, except for docilely accepting the puppet regime foisted on them by Vietnam and allowing the Vietnamese aggressors to order them about? Is this not precisely the goal the Vietnamese authorities were dreaming of attaining when they brazenly sent tens of thousands of troops to invade Kampuchea?

Since this is so, why does Nguyen Co Thach stress realism and reality? What has he got up his sleeve?

For a long time, the Vietnamese authorities concocted their absurd theory of the so-called "China threat" and peddled it everywhere as a pretext for continuing to commit aggression against and occupy Kampuchea and refusing to withdraw their troops. However, lies cannot conceal the truth, nor can they be sustained. Continued peddling of this rubbish, which has had no market for a long time on the international scene, can only further expose their features and make their predicament even more passive. In the face of this "reality," the Vietnamese authorities have no alternative but to lower the tone of their "China threat," clamor a little, and exchange it for the tune of "eliminating the Khmer Rouge." This is one of their subtleties.

Second, apart from the international community's opposition the main obstacle to Vietnam's annexation of Kampuchea is the resolute resistance presented by the resist-Vietnam patriotic armed forces of various factions within Kampuchea. In the past few years Vietnam has launched one offensive after another in a vain attempt to wipe out these resistance forces, yet, far from being wiped out, the forces resisting Vietnam in Kampuchea have actually become stronger with every battle. Since the beginning of the dry season this year, they have taken the initiative in launching attacks and have penetrated into the interior to strike at the Vietnamese aggressors, making gratifying progress. This "reality" has compelled the Vietnamese authorities to change their strategy and propose that the complete political and military elimination of the resist-Vietnam patriotic forces in Kampuchea should be the first issue in a political solution, thus attempting to attain their goal through negotiations which they have been unable to achieve by arms.

It is evident from this that although Nguyen Co Thach announced that there would be stress on "reality," he has not, in fact, squarely faced "reality" or drawn the proper lesson from it. The so-called "new guideline" of the Vietnamese authorities is not some "realistic position" or "flexibility" aimed at solving the problem; instead, it is a trick presented as variant amid their difficulties at home and abroad, when they have reached a dead end. However, things remain essentially the same despite all apparent changes; their aim is none other than to use this new trick to sabotage the joint struggle to resist Vietnam being waged by the various patriotic forces in Kampuchea and to sow discord among the countries supporting the just struggle of the Kampuchean people in order to reach their aim of continuing to hold onto Kampuchea. This is probably the reason why he ran off to Canberra to spread this so-called "new guideline" clearly-stuffed in his pocket, instead of proposing it to the ASEAN countries. Nguyen Co Thach consciously had no desire to see anyone. Passing through Bangkok on his way home, he refused to talk to reporters, and he finally bluntly cancelled a passing visit to Thailand and hurried home. It is not hard to appreciate that he felt apprehensive because he was not on solid ground, but these diplomatic performances really lacked tact.

BEIJING ARTICLE ON VIETNAMESE ROLE IN KAMPUCHEA

OW040745 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Part one of two-part "article": "What Have the Vietnamese Authorities Done in Kampuchea?"]

[Excerpts] Since 7 January 1979 when the Vietnamese soldiers invaded and began their occupation of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities, as part of their implementation of the Indochinese federation scheme, have actively carried out their Vietnamization policy in Kampuchea in an effort to establish their colonialist domination there.

As a first step, they have strictly controlled the Phnom Penh puppet regime. In rigging up the Heng Samrin administration, the Vietnamese authorities have no intention of making Kampuchea an independent and sovereign country; instead they use it as a facade to cover up their evil nature as occupiers of Kampuchea and enslavers of its people.

According to statistics, there are now about 3,000 Vietnamese advisers and administrative cadres in Kampuchea. All central-level and leadership organs from the district level and up of the Heng Samrin puppet administration are under Vietnamese control. Diplomatically, those Vietnamese controllers are called advisers, but in fact are the true rulers in the Kampuchean puppet administration who form a shadow leadership that operates Kampuchea in tandem with, and with the same ranks as the puppet organs.

Following his flight to Thailand in May 1982, Mr Di Lanthol, chief of a Foreign Ministry department of the Kampuchean puppet administration, pointed out that in reality, the supreme leadership organ of the Kampuchean puppet administration was controlled by the Vietnam Committee for Kampuchean Affairs. Two minor organs called A-40 and A-50 are under that committee, also known as Organ B-68: A-40 was in charge of administration and security tasks for all of Kampuchea, and A-50 was in charge of Phnom Penh administrative affairs. All of the work of the Kampuchean party and the Heng Samrin administration and Army had to be carried out in accordance with the directives given by those organs. For example, there were 17 Vietnamese advisers in the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry. Foreign Minister Hun Sen and department chiefs began their workday by attending a briefing by Vietnamese Ngo Dien, who relayed Hanoi's directives and opinions on important matters to them; at the same time, they presented the Foreign Ministry's work for the day.

Before beginning overseas trips or meeting with foreign guests, personnel of the Foreign Ministry of the Kampuchean puppet administration had to get the opinions of the Vietnamese advisers on what they should and should not say.

In addition, the Vietnamese authorities have intensified their control over Kampuchean villages, hamlets, factories, and schools.

The Vietnamese authorities have also sent Vietnamese emigrants en masse to Kampuchea. During the first half of 1979, they smuggled Vietnamese emigrants into Kampuchean areas bordering Vietnam. Early in 1980, under the label of providing construction aid to the sister provinces, the Vietnamese authorities gradually and openly sent more emigrants to Kampuchea. They planned to dispatch a total of 300,000 emigrants to Kampuchea. By the end of 1981, the total of Vietnamese emigrants had reached 150,000, the bulk of them consisting of technical workers and traders supporting the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea.

Beginning in 1982, the flow of Vietnamese emigrants to Kampuchea increased both in scale and speed.

On 7 May and 13 September 1982, the Vietnamese authorities, in the name of the Secretariat of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, twice promulgated documents requesting all sectors and authorities in Kampuchean provinces and districts to make arrangements for Vietnamese emigrants. On 9 October 1982 the Vietnamese authorities, with the promulgation of a decree of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kampuchean puppet administration, legalized Vietnamese emigration to Kampuchea. Therefore, by the end of August 1983 there were more than 620,000 Vietnamese settlers in Kampuchea. Meanwhile, the emigration areas have expanded.

The emigration policy of the Vietnamese authorities is certainly not aimed at returning former Vietnamese residents to Kampuchea to make a living there, as Vietnam professes; it is a strategic move of an expansionist who is seeking, through emigration, to occupy Kampuchea and exterminate its people.

LIAOWANG REPORTS KAMPUCHEAN VICTORY OVER SRV

HK230918 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 9, 27 Feb 84 p 7

[Article by Yan Ming: "A New Change in the War Situation in Kampuchea"]

[Text] Two-thirds of the sixth dry season in the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea is over. In contrast to the past 5 years, the annual Vietnamese dry-season offensive never got off the ground this year, while the Kampuchean resistance forces have won victory after victory in operations far behind the enemy lines. This is a notable change in the war situation.

On 19 January the Kampuchean national army, in a three-pronged attack, captured Kompong Thom City, capital of Kompong Thom Province, and a heavily guarded communications center. On 27 January and 2 and 11 February, the Kampuchean national army attacked and occupied the provincial capitals of Siem Reap, Pursat, and Battambang, and a number of county seats. According to the analysis of foreign military observers, the immediate withdrawal of the Democratic Kampuchean forces from the above four provincial capitals shows that their purpose was not to permanently occupy these cities but to wear down the enemy's effective strength.

According to radio Democratic Kampuchea, a large number of Vietnamese troops were wiped out in these battles, enemy logistics installations such as granaries and fuel and communication depots were destroyed, a section of Highway Six between Kompong Thom and Siem Reap, Highway Five, and the railway between Pursat and Battambang were cut off, Vietnamese strongholds along these lines were captured, a number of villages were liberated, and the Vietnamese puppet regime's command posts and institutions were destroyed. All of this inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

The theaters of operation of the Democratic Kampuchean forces have expanded from the mountain border areas to the plains of the interior. The Democratic Kampuchean forces have linked up their supply lines from the western and northern borders to Kompong Thom and Kompong Cham Provinces and set up a "second fan-shaped battle line" from western Kompong Cham to Kompong Thom, Kompong Chhnang, and Kompong Speu. This poses a great threat to the Vietnamese troops in the hinterland and pins down many units in their main force.

The above military progress indicates a certain improvement of the combat effectiveness and tactics of the Democratic Kampuchean forces. They are now capable of not only attacking and taking large Vietnamese strongholds, but also of cutting off major enemy communication lines and raiding important cities, towns, and logistics bases guarded by the Vietnamese troops. The Vietnamese aggressor troops have found themselves in growing difficulties and are short of mobile forces and logistics supplies, with a diminishing combat effectiveness.

The change in the war situation in Kampuchea conforms to the law governing a war of resistance against aggression. Some 5 years ago, the Vietnamese aggressor troops, with inflated arrogance, rode roughshod over the land and considered themselves indomitable. But with time, the momentum of aggression of the Vietnamese aggressor troops has taken a battering and their dry-season offensives are losing their force each year. The gap between their ambition and their actual strength has widened. On the other hand, Democratic Kampuchea has summed up its past experiences and lessons and is beginning to implement a new set of policies in the areas under its control, and it has won popular support. In particular, since the three resistance groups joined forces, Democratic Kampuchea has gained the political, diplomatic, and military initiative. At the fourth cabinet meeting held recently by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, leaders of the three resistance forces discussed how to strengthen their military cooperation. On 15 February Prince Sihanouk said in Singapore: "The resistance organizations are growing in strength and are performing better in the war against the Vietnamese." He said that the Kampuchean people are strengthening their cooperation and mutual understanding both in the areas under the control of the resistance forces and in the enemy-occupied regions.

Presently a fundamental change has not taken place in the balance of forces in the Kampuchean battlefields. The Vietnamese authorities still have not lost their superiority in military equipment. They refuse to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea and instead are sending more reinforcements and heavy weapons to western Kampuchea. They are waiting for an opportunity to start another offensive against the key bases of the resistance forces. The road to ultimate victory for the Kampuchean people remains long and arduous. But the progress of the war has proved that time is in favor of the resistance forces, not the aggressors.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SRV INTRUSION INTO THAILAND

HK050820 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Apr 84 p 6

["International Jottings" by Zhi Guang: "Bad Habits Are Difficult To Change"]

[Text] Conducting actions that do not match their words and going back on their word has become a habit of the Vietnamese authorities.

In late January this year Kriangsak, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the Thai House of Representatives, visited Hanoi, and met Pham Van Dong and Nguyen Co Thach. Both Pham Van Dong and Nguyen Co Thach spoke glibly about the "friendly relations" between the two countries and definitely assured that Vietnamese troops would not intrude into Thailand in their dry-season offensive this year. However, while these words are still fresh in our memory, the Vietnamese aggressive troops recently have used tanks to lead an intrusion 10 km inside Thai territory. The Thai troops bravely launched a counterattack which caused serious casualties to the Vietnamese troops. Tens of Vietnamese troops were captured and many dead bodies and equipment of the Vietnamese troops were left inside Thai territory. However, Vietnam is so impudent as to make a false countercharge that Thailand "has violated international law."

It is indeed difficult for the Vietnamese authorities to overcome their evil habit of saying every fine word and doing every foul deed.

THAILAND'S PREM SPEAKS ON SRV INCURSION

OW050755 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Bangkok, April 5 (XINHUA) -- Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said here yesterday that the recent incursion by Vietnamese troops into Thailand vividly demonstrated that Hanoi still pursues its "new-colonial design" and has no intention at present to accept a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. He noted that the incursion also underscored the fact that the continued Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea posed a threat to Thailand's security.

Speaking to visiting members of the world media conference, Prem said: "We fought only to defend our land from the invading forces... the bodies of scores of dead Vietnamese soldiers and the remains of two Vietnamese tanks on our land should expose the insincerity of Vietnam's claim that it respects and would never violate the territorial integrity of Thailand."

Calling on Vietnam to respond positively to the effort for a comprehensive political solution of the Kampuchean problem so as to restore Kampuchea as a free, independent, neutral and non-aligned nation, the prime minister had this to say: "We will be patient and firm as we wait for the day when Vietnam will realise the futility of her neo-colonial designs on Kampuchea."

THAI TROOPS CLOSE BORDER PASSES, PUSH SRV TROOPS

OW041856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Bangkok, April 4 (XINHUA) -- Thai troops have succeeded in blocking border passes in Sisaket Province and have pushed nearly all the Vietnamese intruders out of Thailand, according to Thai military sources here today.

General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of the armed forces, Monday ordered Thai troops at the Thai-Kampuchean border to block all border passes in Sisaket's Khun Harn District to prevent further penetration into Thailand by the Vietnamese Army. The sources said more Thai troops have also been moved to the area to flush out pockets of remnant Vietnamese who crossed into Thailand on March 25, and they have trapped a number of Vietnamese stragglers.

Lt General Chaowalit [rank as received], deputy army chief of staff, was sent by General Athit to personally supervise the operation at the area. He noted Monday that some Vietnamese had mingled with refugees at the border. Until today, Thai troops and the Vietnamese intruders were still trading artillery fire, said the sources.

The National Security Council Secretary General Prasong Sunsiri Monday condemned the Vietnamese intrusion and called attention to the direct threat of the Soviet Union in the region. "Moscow's fleet now operates in our own waters," he said, noting that Soviet aircrafts have been closely watching ship movements in the Gulf of Thailand. "What the Japanese have experienced with regard to Soviet proximity is now being experienced directly by Southeast Asian nations," he noted.

THAILAND ASKS FRIENDS TO CONDEMN SRV INTRUSION

OW030827 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Bangkok, April 3 (XINHUA) -- A Foreign Ministry official yesterday met in Bangkok with ambassadors from more than 10 countries and asked these countries to condemn Vietnamese troops' incursion into Thailand, the press here reported today.

The official, Chawat Atthayuk, deputy director of the Political Department of the ministry, briefed the ambassadors on Vietnam's incursion into Thailand. These diplomatic envoys are from European Community countries, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Japan and China.

Chawat Atthayuk told the envoys that the Thai Government hoped these countries will condemn Vietnam's encroachment on Thailand's territory and sovereignty as well as attacking the UN-supervised Kampuchean refugee camps in Thailand.

WANG GUANGYING ON TRIP TO SINGAPORE, THAILAND

HK031047 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1450 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Report: "Wang Guangying Talks About His Trips to Singapore and Thailand" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 2 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Wang Guangying, who has just returned to Hong Kong, said: "The main purpose of this trip to Singapore and Thailand is to learn from them and to let the Everbright Industrial Company learn something before it invests in the Guangda Industrial Zone in Zhuhai and the land reclamation project in Modaomen."

The director of Everbright Industrial Company, who has been known for his daring and speed in business, signed two agreements on reclaiming land from the sea in Zhuhai on 13 March. On 15 March, he flew to Singapore and visited Thailand later. He said: "The trip was so successful; gained much valuable experience."

The Experience Can Be Used for Reference

"Singapore's urban planning is well done. The city is very clean and greening has been very successful. This is closely related to the rational overall arrangement of its industrial, commercial, and residential areas. There are 21 industrial areas in Singapore and each has its own overall planning. Those technology intensive factories which cause little pollution are built by the seaside. In this way, the environment of the city is not seriously polluted." Wang Guangying thought that urban planning was very important and that he would give more thought to overall planning in building the "Guangda Industrial Zone" in Zhuhai.

Speaking on Singapore's industrial areas, Wang Guangying thought the principal factor for the success of its industrial areas is that good circumstances and conditions have been created for foreign investment, including a preferential taxation policy, so that foreign investors can make greater profits. Wang Guangying was greatly in favor of this point. He said that if the conditions for investment are not attractive, it is very difficult to attract foreign investment. In addition, the "Yu Lang [5940 1671] Industrial Area" has great decisionmaking powers. It can make its own decisions on matters such as the recruitment of laborers and the entrance and immigration of the personnel of foreign investment companies and their families. In this way, many unnecessary formalities can be reduced. Wang Guangying said, although the "Guangda Industrial Zone" is different from the "Yu Lang Industrial Area," we can learn from some of its ways of doing things.

Two Economic Cooperation Projects

Wang Guangying told the reporter, during his 10-day trip to Singapore and Thailand, in addition to exchanging experience in the administration and management of industrial areas, he had also visited housing estates, port facilities, modernized pig farms and chicken farms, fodder plants, sugar mills, glass factories, and so on. In addition, he carried out preliminary discussions with Singapore's Trade Development Council, Economic Development Council, and International Trading Corporation Ltd. and Thailand's Zheng Da [2973 1129] Company on the feasibility of economic and technological cooperation. They had discussed two things. One is the formation of a "Xin Ma Gang [2450 7456 3263] Real Estate Investment Company" to invest in Hong Kong's real estate. Agreement on this has been reached. The other is the introduction from Thailand of the "original breed (that is, the great grandfather) of the American 'Ai Bo Te [5337 0130 3676]' chickens. This kind of chicken can adapt itself to various climates and can be fed on poor fodder. Presently the introduction of this breed of chicken is still awaiting further negotiations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WU XUEQIAN'S VIENNA VISIT

Press Conference

OW050311 Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Vienna, April 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said here today that China opposes the superpowers' interference in European affairs and the Europeans should take their destiny in their own hands. He told a press conference that China consistently supports a strong, unified and peaceful Europe. Wu arrived here Monday for a two-day visit. Wu said that the Chinese people are as worried as the Europeans about the breakdown of negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe last November which, he said, resulted in a more tense situation in Europe. Talks on medium-range nuclear missiles should be resumed as soon as possible, he said.

China is also very much against the deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles in the Far East, Wu said, adding that this constitutes a practical threat to China. The Chinese minister demanded that the Soviet Union drastically reduce its missiles in the Far East and not transfer them but destroy them on the spot.

On Sino-Soviet relations, Wu said that there exists the way to negotiation between China and the Soviet Union. He reiterated that the Soviet Union should reduce its troops along its border with China, withdraw its eight divisions of troops from Mongolia and drastically reduce its SS-20 missiles in Asia.

Asked about the question of Hong Kong posed by a British correspondent, the Chinese foreign minister said the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong will be assured not only for the present time but also for the future after China performs its sovereignty over Hong Kong. Wu said the recent rounds of negotiations on Hong Kong between China and Britain are "useful, constructive and progressive," and that the forthcoming rounds of negotiation will soon reach a successful result. "It is our consistent stand that Hong Kong is originally part of China's territory. The question of sovereignty over Hong Kong is not negotiable. This issue was settled during the negotiations," he said.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0934 GMT on 5 April in its report on Foreign Minister Wu's Vienna press conference includes the following concluding paragraph: "Answering questions about the drought in Africa, Wu Xueqian said that China is highly concerned over the food shortage in some African countries caused by the drought. He said China maintains good relations with the majority of African countries, except South Africa. China has taken measures, and will continue to exert efforts to provide food to drought-stricken African countries."]

Meets With Chancellor

OW050646 Beijing XINHUA in English 0634 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Vienna, April 4 (XINHUA) -- Austrian Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz met here today with the visiting Chinese State Counsellor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and had friendly talks with him. Sinowatz first recalled the time when he led an Austrian friendly delegation to visit China in 1981 and said he was deeply impressed by the visit. He said Austria and China share identical political targets and have many similar views on many important international issues. He pointed out that many Austrian politicians have visited China, and this has created favorable conditions for furthering the friendly cooperation between the two countries.

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WESTERN EUROPE

He went on to say the further development of bilateral cooperation in economy and technology will benefit both countries.

On the European situation, he said, "The detente process in Europe is in a standstill while the tendency of distrust is increasing. The arms race between the two superpowers has met with opposition in Europe." The European people hope the two superpowers to reopen negotiations on disarmament as soon as possible. Although a crisis appeared in the relations between the two superpowers, the relations between Western and Eastern European countries have been strengthened.

Wu Xueqian conveyed to Sinowatz sincere greetings and an invitation to visit China from Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. He said the relations between China and Austria are very good. "We have lived in an atmosphere of warmth and sincerity in the last two days," he said. "We are satisfied with this visit."

Leaves for Paris

OW050300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Vienna, April 4 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Counsellor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian left here for Paris this afternoon after a two-day official visit to Austria.

At a press conference before leaving, Wu Xueqian expressed his satisfaction with the results of the visit, the first by a Chinese foreign minister. He spoke highly of the friendship between Austria and China and said there are vast vistas for economic, technical and cultural cooperation between the two nations.

Earlier, Austrian Foreign Minister Erwin Lanc told reporters that in their talks he and Wu held "highly identical views" on major international issues and bilateral relations.

During his visit, Wu visited UN City and met with leaders of UN organizations. Vienna is increasingly an important center of international activities, he said.

The Chinese minister also met with Austrian Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Industry and Commerce Norbert Steger and personalities of various circles.

WU XUEQIAN SPEAKS TO REPORTERS IN BELGRADE

HK030943 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 84 p 6

["Special Dispatch from Belgrade": "Foreign Minister Wu Leaves for Romania After His Yugoslav Visit, and Talks to Reporters on Superpowers' Arms Race, and Two Issues in Asian Situation" -- see the 2 April DAILY REPORT, page H 1, for the XINHUA report on Wu's talk with reporters]

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian talked to reporters yesterday afternoon before leaving Belgrade at the end of his Yugoslav visit. He said his visit to Yugoslavia has been a great success. This will be conducive to a more extensive and friendly cooperation between China and Yugoslavia. He is fully satisfied with the visit.

Answering questions asked by reporters on Sino-Yugoslav bilateral relations, Wu Xueqian said: Economic relations and cultural exchanges between our countries are very good. However, our economic relations lag behind these. To change such a state of affairs, the two sides should exert common efforts to develop more projects beneficial to the interests of our two countries in order to expand our trade and economic as well as technical cooperation.

Wu Xueqian added: He and the Yugoslav leaders share the identical view that the international tension is apprehensive. This has been reflected mainly in the frantic contention between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. However, Wu Xueqian stressed that he is optimistic about the future of the world because peoples in Europe, Asia and the world over are opposed to the continuation of tension and call for concrete and effective measures to ease the tension. He pointed out: To attain this objective, all peace-loving countries and peoples the world over should join in urging the two superpowers, which own more than 90 percent of the arms in the world, to sit down for talks, and to reach an agreement on reducing a large amount of their nuclear weapons. On such a basis, a world conference, which involves all nuclear countries in the world, should be held to discuss way of further reducing arms, nuclear arms in particular.

On the situation in Asia, Wu Xueqian reiterated that China has always persisted in a friendly policy toward neighboring countries. With regard to the situation in Asia, he stated that at present two issues in Asia merit the world's attention: 1) The continued occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam. There is no sign that Vietnam will withdraw troops from Kampuchea. 2) The situation in northeast Asia, or the situation in Asia-Pacific region in a border sense. In these regions the two superpowers are intensifying their nuclear contention. This contention, if it is allowed to go unchecked, will seriously affect the situation in Asia as a whole.

In conclusion, Wu Xueqian pointed out: To overcome economic difficulties encountered by the Third World and the broad masses of developing countries, first of all it is necessary to promote the North-South dialogue. In this connection, the United States must change its rigid stand which it has adhered to in recent years. Helping the Third World overcome economic difficulties will also benefit the developed countries themselves. They should help the Third World through the North-South dialogue. He also said: "Just like Yugoslavia, we have actively advocated the development of South-South cooperation."

JIEFANGJUN BAO STRESSES ARMY COMRADESHIP

OW050451 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The Nanjing PLA units party committee recently made a decision to popularize the experience of the No 1 company under a certain PLA unit in promoting activities to respect cadres and cherish fighters with fraternal affection and mutual assistance. JIEFANGJUN BAO 4 April publishes a commentary on this entitled "A Comradely Feeling Is the Most Important of All."

The commentary says: A comradely feeling is the most important aspect of the relationship between officers and men. The reason that our units can maintain intimate ties, trust each other, fight side by side, advance together with one heart and one mind, go through thick and thin together, and help each other through blood and life support at perilous moments is that our cadres and fighters, although they hail from all corners of the country, are bound by a profound comradely feeling in their march toward a common revolutionary goal. The practice of our Army's struggle for more than a half century has time and again proved that unity between officers and men cemented by a comradely feeling is the guarantee for achieving victories.

The commentary says: One of the pressing tasks we face today is how to promote the tradition of unity between officers and men in light of the new situation so that a profound comradely feeling, like the one during the war years, can be found between cadres and fighters. The experience of the No 1 company of a certain unit under the Nanjing PLA units tells us that we will be able to create a new situation characterized by respect for cadres and affection for fighters in courageously marching forward in unity if, based on the special needs of a modern fighter, we respect his personality and democratic rights, show concern for his livelihood, satisfy his thirst for knowledge, think about his progress in the Army, and arrange for his future.

The commentary says: In manifesting such feelings, it is necessary to adhere to a principle. What we mean is a political feeling, a comradely feeling. Vulgar relationships in which flattery and favors are exchanged, narrow-minded regionalism, unhealthy practices such as cadres ordering fighters on private errands, and fighters presenting gifts to cadres are all incompatible with the pure and wholesome feeling in the People's Army, a fighting collective, and must be discarded. However, cherishing fighters does not mean indulging them. Strict supervision and discipline are an important guarantee for consolidating and enhancing the Army's combat capability, which shows real concern for the fighters. It is also an important way to instill fighters with a high level of military effectiveness, political consciousness, and effective style of thinking.

The commentary says: Such precious comradely feeling also requires us to handle problems in the relationships between officers and men in accordance with our policy. Differences of opinion are inevitable between comrades. It is necessary, proceeding from a comradely feeling, to immediately clarify things that need such and to forget what can be forgiven so as to quickly dispel misunderstanding and prevent it from building up. Cadres should especially never disdain, scold, roughly, or summarily handle fighters for shortcomings or mistakes, but should instead educate them with enthusiasm and patience and enlighten them with consciousness in order to help them mend their errors. At the same time, fighters should respect cadres and obey their supervision and should not talk back to them whenever things appear disagreeable. Our grassroot cadres shoulder a heavy and arduous task and face difficulties in their work. They need fighters' support and assistance. At any rate, fraternal affection, mutual assistance, and unity should be the words that frequently appear in the minds of our cadres and fighters.

RAILWAY MINISTRY VIEWS PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW050435 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0903 GMT 4 Apr 84

[By reporters Huang Fengchu and Liu Xuehuang]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Apr (XINHUA) -- XINHUA editor's note: Just like the party group of the Ministry of Railways, we must persistently do a good job in carrying out economic work in the course of party rectification. First, we must clearly understand that the purpose of party rectification is to promote the economy and bring about economic growth through party rectification. Next, we must organizationally set up two bodies, one concentrating on party rectification and the other on economic work. In practice, attention must be paid to solving the existing major problems in economic work from the party rectification point of view. [end editor's note]

In the course of carrying out party rectification, the party group of the Ministry of Railways has worked hard to fulfill its tasks in transportation and has attained good results in coordinating party rectification with transportation work. Leading party cadres at all levels in the ministry have currently made use of actual deeds to implement the guidelines for simultaneously carrying out party rectification and making reforms, and for first making reforms before carrying out party rectification. They have led the broad masses of workers and staff members in various organs under the administration of the ministry and in all railway departments to work harder than ever before. The total volume of railway passenger and freight services during the first 3 months of this year is the highest in history. The safety record during that period is also the best since 1965.

After earnestly analyzing the situation in various organs of the ministry and among all party organs and party members in the railway departments, the party group of the Ministry of Railways discovered that problems of impurity in ideology, organization, and work style still exist. Some of the problems are even quite serious. If these problems are unresolved in the course of carrying out party rectification, it will be difficult to fundamentally improve the work style in the railway departments, and railway transportation work will definitely be hampered. At the same time, the tasks in railway transportation are arduous. Continuous efforts must be made to carry out these tasks. Under no circumstances can we slacken our efforts in doing railway transportation work. Therefore, we must never do anything that will affect transportation work because of party rectification. On the contrary, we must improve transportation with the spirit of party rectification and thus reflect the results of party rectification in transportation work.

On the basis of this concept, the party group of the Ministry of Railways has made overall arrangements for party rectification and transportation. From various organs under the administration of the ministry to the seven railway bureaus that belong to the first group for party rectification, it has organized two bodies in each organ or bureau -- one for party rectification and the other for production -- to ensure that the tasks of party rectification and production are fulfilled and that these two tasks are coordinated with each other.

In doing party rectification work, the party group of the Ministry of Railways has earnestly studied the line, principles, and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. At the same time, it has extensively listened to the views of the cadres inside and outside the party and the views of the masses. It has used these views to check its own thinking and work, to solve various major problems in identifying oneself with the party Central Committee ideologically and politically, and to solve other problems such as bureaucracy and the practice of using one's position for private gains.

At the same time, members of the party group and other leading party cadres have also earnestly improved their leadership style and raised their work efficiency in close connection with the actual conditions of carrying out transportation work. The ministry has also decided that all departments must handle the assignments given to them by a higher authority and solve problems referred to them by their subordinate departments within a period of five days. As for problems that cannot be immediately solved, an explanation must be given as to why they cannot be solved right away. They must not drag on too long without tackling the problems. The members of the party group and other leading party cadres have also adopted measures to simplify meetings and documentation. As a result, the number of meetings held during the first quarter of this year has been reduced by 46 percent, and the number of pages of various documents printed has been reduced by 490,000 pages as compared to the same period last year.

While carrying out party rectification, the leading comrades in the Ministry of Railways have always firmly grasped transportation work and ensured smooth and safe operation. They have held regular meetings twice a month to study measures to increase production. The departments concerned have incessantly implemented the system of 24-hour work shifts. During crucial moments, they have made even greater efforts to grasp transportation work. In January and February of this year, when passenger services were at their Spring Festival peak period, the situation was extremely tense in the transportation field. At the same time, heavy snows continued to hit southern China, doubling the problems in railway transportation. A large number of cadres in the Ministry of Railways and its subordinate railway bureaus left their offices and formed work teams to go to key railway centers to direct railway transportation and solve problems at their source. They worked hard together with the railway workers. They dispatched more than 7,300 temporary passenger trains, transported 127 million passengers without any major accidents, and successfully fulfilled the transportation tasks for the Spring Festival. In the first quarter of this year they have fulfilled more than 25 percent of the task for this year's railway passenger and freight services, and have delivered 780 million yuan of taxes and profits to the state, an increase of 36.8 percent compared to the same period last year.

ANTI-JAPANESE BASE SOCIETY MEETING OPENS 1 APR

HK020900 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] The 1984 annual meeting of the New Fourth Army and the Central China Anti-Japanese Base Research Society opened in Wuchang this morning. Li Xiannian, honorary president of the research society, sent a congratulatory letter to the meeting.

Attending the meeting are representatives from the veteran fighters of the New Fourth Army and workers who study education and research in party history, Army history, and local history, totaling 340 people. Veteran fighters of the New Fourth Army, including Wang Quanguo, Huang Zhizhen, Xu Daoqi, Zhang Caiqian, Ren Zhibin, Li Shinong, and Zhao Wenfu, attended today's opening ceremony.

(Yu Ying), vice president of the research society, delivered the opening speech. Wang Quanguo, Huang Zhizhen, Li Shinong, and Zhao Wenfu, advisers to the research society, spoke in turn at the opening ceremony.

The New Fourth Army and the Central China Anti-Japanese Base Research Society made important contributions toward taking a stand in the war of resistance against Japan south and north of Chang Jiang and in the central part of China, and toward winning a victory in the nationwide war of resistance.

The study of the history of the New Fourth Army and the central China anti-Japanese base is of important significance for studying party history, Army history, and modern history, for conducting education in revolutionary traditional education and in patriotism, and for propelling forward the four modernizations.

The New Fourth Army and the Central China Anti-Japanese Base Research Society was established in Nanjing in 1980. Since the establishment of the research society there have been some 20 kinds of monographs and selected works on historical data published or being published, and some 400 theses have been received.

This annual meeting is the third since the Wuhu meeting in 1981 and the Zhengjiang meeting in 1982. The primary topic under discussion at this meeting is discussion and study of the problems of party building and cultural and educational work in the New Fourth Army and the central China anti-Japanese base and the problems regarding the history of struggle of the Fifth Division of the New Fourth Army. At the meeting, views on some 100 theses that have been received will be exchanged. Ren Zhibin, former deputy political commissar of the Fifth Division and concurrently director of the Political Department, will report on the history of struggle of the Fifth Division. Zhang Caiqian will report on the break out of an encirclement in the central plains.

XI ZHONGXUN VISITS MARTYRS' TOMBS IN XINJIANG

OW050521 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1651 GMT 4 Apr 84

[By reporter Li Xianguo]

[Text] Urumqi, 4 Apr (XINHUA) -- Xi Zongxun, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat, along with people of various nationalities in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, paid his respects today to Chen Tanqiu, Mao Zemin, Lin Jilu, and other martyrs at their tombs in the Yanerwo Cemetery for Revolutionary Martyrs in Urumqi City's southern suburb.

Chen Tanqiu, Mao Zemin, Lin Jilu, and other revolutionary martyrs, who were buried at the foot of Tian Shan, were secretly murdered in 1943 by Sheng Shicai, a reactionary warlord, after the party sent them to work in Xinjiang following the outbreak of the war of resistance against Japan. Xi Zhongxun laid wreaths at the revolutionary martyrs' tombs and planted a red dragon spruce there. He also visited the exhibition hall of revolutionary martyrs' deeds and wrote a few words as a memorial.

Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, and others also participated in the activity.

YUN-7 PASSENGER AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION APPROVED

OW040901 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] The Yun-7 aircraft designed and manufactured by our country has proved to be normal in its facilities and safe and reliable in operation after 130 hours of flight testing and 250 takeoffs and landings as attested by the Shanghai Administrative Bureau of the Civil Aviation Administration of China. Recently the State Council and the Central Military Commission approved the production of 15 such aircraft over the next 2 years for use on domestic civil aviation routes.

The Yun-7 is a passenger aircraft for medium and short distances. It can carry between 48 and 52 passengers.

Planes To Be Built in Xian

OW041726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Xian, April 4 (XINHUA) -- The Xian Aircraft Manufacturing Corporation in north-west China announced that it would produce six short- and medium-distance Yun-7 passenger planes this year.

According to the corporation, the first of the six aircraft had been already been turned out and delivered to the Shanghai office of the CAAC (Chinese Airlines). The second has been assembled and tested, and will soon be put into trial use.

The Yun-7, the first Chinese-made passenger plane approved by the state for small-scale production, has 50 seats. It cruises at a speed of 478 kilometers per hour. Its maximum take-off weight is 21.8 tons, and its maximum flight distance 1,900 kilometers.

SHIJIE JINGJI ARTICLE VIEWS OPEN-DOOR POLICY

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[Article by Huan Xiang and Dai Lunzhang: "Unswervingly Implement the Open-Door Policy -- Learning From "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping""]

[Text] The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is the outline for building socialism with distinctive Chinese features and a brilliant work that integrates the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and construction at a great historical turning point. Under the new historical conditions, the theoretical views, principles, and policies expressed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping are the correct decisions made in light of the basic viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and our national conditions, and by summing the historical experience of socialist construction in China.

As a major strategic principle implemented since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the open-door policy has become our unswerving national policy. In the articles included in the "Selected Works," Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote brilliant expositions on theoretical and practical problems concerning the open-door policy.

1. The Open-Door Policy Is a Vital Factor for Promoting the Development of the National Economy

In order to swiftly develop our national economy and enable China to stand on its own feet among all nations, it is necessary to adopt an open-door policy. This is the consistent thought of Comrade Xiaoping. At a time when the "gang of four" ran wild and pursued the blockage policy, Comrade Xiaoping put forward the "major policy" of opening to the outside world. In his "Address to the Opening Ceremony of the National Science Conference" delivered on 18 March 1978, he clearly pointed out: "Every nation and country should learn from the strong points of other nations and countries and assimilate their advanced experience and technology. We must assiduously learn from the strong points of other countries not only at present, when our science and technology are backward, but also when we can catch up with the advanced world levels." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 88)

Viewed from the modern history of the world economy, no country in the world can realize industrialization and modernization by practicing economic isolationism. This is determined by the law of development of the productive forces. Mass production, which is based on machines and technology, will inevitably exceed the national boundaries.

This is the inevitable law of mass production which constantly expands the scale of production. The development of production from socialization to internationalization eliminates national isolation and seclusion and brings a number of countries and regions onto the track of an international division of labor. This is independent of man's subjective will. As was pointed out in the "Communist Manifesto": "In place of the old local and national seclusion and self-sufficiency, we have interaction in every direction, universal interdependence of nations." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 4, p 470)

All developed countries without exception assimilated the advanced technology of other countries in the course of the industrial revolution. This was also the case in the first socialist state, the Soviet Union, and in Britain, the first country to accomplish an industrial revolution. For example, it was the steamboat technology invented by Fulton, an American, in 1807 that enabled Britain to become the "maritime overlord." Following the October Revolution, the Soviet Union vigorously imported foreign technology and capital, which accelerated the progress of its industrialization.

After a country's science and technology catches up with the advanced world levels, its economic and technological exchanges with other countries will not be suspended, but will continue to expand. This is because, along with the development of productive forces and the progress of science and technology, the international division of labor and internationalization of production are also constantly developing in depth. During the period of the first scientific and technological revolution, namely, large-scale mechanized industry, a number of countries were involved in the system of international division of labor and started to develop their economic relations with other countries. During the period of the second scientific and technological revolution, which took place in the late 19th century and early 20th century, new generators, internal combustion engines, electric motors, and new methods of steel smelting were widely applied, and many new departments emerged from the chemical industry and the smelting industry of nonferrous metal and light metal, which further developed international exchanges and division of labor. Following World War II, the third scientific and technological revolution took place, which brought about a series of new fields such as macromolecular compound industry, nuclear industry, electronic industry, and astronautics industry. As a result, there were frequent economic contacts and technological exchanges between various countries.

At present, the fourth scientific and technological revolution is brewing. The comprehensive use of computers, genetic engineering, optical fiber, laser, exploitation of offshore resources, cosmic engineering, and other technologies will vigorously promote the social productive forces. If we remain indifferent to the matter or try to place ourselves outside the system of an international division of labor, the gap between us and the developed countries and the advanced world levels will be wider, and we will lag far behind them. Those who are far-sighted will never neglect this problem.

2. The Open-Door Policy Implemented Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee Is the Historical Turning Point of China's External Economic Relations

The open-door policy was formally defined in the communique of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The communique pointed out: "While we have achieved political stability and unity and are restoring and adhering to the economic policies that have proved effective over a long period of time, we are now, in the light of the new historical conditions and practical experience, adopting a number of major new economic management, actively expanding economic cooperation in terms of equality and mutual benefit with other countries on the basis of self-reliance, striving to adopt the world's advanced technologies and equipment, and greatly strengthening scientific and educational work to meet the needs of modernization."

From then on, an historical change took place in China's external relations and the long-term situation of self-seclusion in the past came to an end. Only when our external economic workers have a clear understanding of this historical change will they be able to conscientiously implement the spirit of the CPC Central Committee.

We should be aware that such a change indicates a change of quality rather than quantity in China's external economic relations. Due to a variety of subjective and objective reasons, from the founding of the PRC to the period prior to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China's economic fields were basically in a state of seclusion or semi-seclusion. Due to factors caused by historical conditions, we adopted a policy of "leaning to one side" in the 1950's. Later, our external economic relations were merely confined to trade and foreign aid, which was certainly not an open-door policy. Owing to the interferences of the "gang of four" and the "leftist" ideas during the 10 years of turmoil, economic isolationism reached its climax. Comrade Xiaoping made a penetrating analysis regarding this. In his speech entitled "Hold High the Banner of Mao Zedong Thought, Adhere to the Principle of Seeking Truth From Facts," delivered on 16 September 1978, he pointed out: "In order to hold high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought, we should proceed from actual conditions in dealing with the problems of various principles and policies. We have many favorable conditions now to realize the four modernizations. We did not have these conditions when Comrade Mao Zedong was alive. If the CPC Central Committee had not considered problems and made decisions in light of the available conditions, it would be impossible to raise and solve many of the problems. For example, when Comrade Mao Zedong was still alive, we intended to expand economic and technological exchanges with other countries, including developing economic trade with some capitalist countries, and even importing foreign capital, running joint ventures, and so on. However, we did not have the conditions because we were blocked by other countries. Later, the "gang of four" labeled everything 'worshiping and having blind faith in foreign things' and 'national betrayal,' which secluded us from the world." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 122)

The open-door policy brought an end to the abnormal state of China's seclusion from the world. This is a new policy for the new period. In the course of implementing this policy, we are bound to encounter many new circumstances and problems that must be solved by summing up experience and probing into the essence of the problems. As pointed out by Comrade Xiaoping: "Changes are taking place every day in the world and new things and problems are constantly emerging, so we cannot close ourselves and lag behind others forever." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 123) What we need is the pioneering spirit and the attitude of seeking truth from facts. We must not try to make petty reforms or stick to old ways and conventions; still less must we backtrack.

3. The Significance of "Opening to the Outside World" and the International and Domestic Conditions for Practicing the Open-Door Policy

The open-door policy in China's external economic work means not merely opening to foreign capital and technologies. The more important and fundamental significance lies in the following two aspects: 1) We are bound to be deeply involved in the current system of international division of labor; and 2) we are bound to confront the increasingly sharp competition in the international market.

International division of labor is the basis of foreign trade and the entire external economic relations. After the world market has taken shape, if a country has foreign trade and participates in international exchanges, it would mean that it has participated in an international division of labor to a certain extent. By practicing an open-door policy and vigorously developing external economic and trade relations, we are bound to be deeply involved in the system of international division of labor.

It goes without saying that the nature of the current international division of labor is conditioned by the capitalist relations of production. Generally speaking, the existing system of international division of labor and international economic relations have the characteristics of irrationality and unjustness. However, this does not mean that by practicing the open-door policy it would be impossible for us to establish foreign economic relations based on equality and mutual benefit.

The implementation of the principle of equality and mutual benefit in external economic relations actually requires certain international and domestic conditions. We should be aware that the world economy and international economic relations are also constantly changing. Thanks to the vigorous development of the national liberation movements after the World War, many colonies and dependencies have taken the road toward national independence. The rise of the Third World has brought about a major change in world outlook. The struggle against imperialism, hegemonism, and colonialism in international economic fields, launched by the vast numbers of Third World countries, including China, although not able to fundamentally change the nature and characteristics of the existing international economic relations, has to a certain extent broken through the situation in which the international monopoly capital rode roughshod over others. These are the new and favorable international conditions. Regarding this point, Comrade Xiaoping clearly pointed out: "We persist in opposing imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism, and racism; safeguarding world peace; and actively developing relations and economic and cultural contacts with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Through the efforts made in the past few years, we have more favorable international conditions now than in the past, which enable us to assimilate the advanced international technologies and experience of operation and management, and import foreign capital. These are the conditions we never had when Comrade Mao Zedong was alive." (Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 122)

Seen from the world viewpoint, these favorable international conditions came into being along with the two turns in the world economy. The victories won by the Third World countries in the oil crisis in 1973, the convocation of the 6th Special UN General Assembly in 1974, and the economic crisis in the capitalist world from 1974 to 1975 indicated the following two turns in the world economy: A breakthrough was made in international economic affairs, which were monopolized for a long time in the past by a small number of developed countries, particularly the superpowers, and the struggles of the developing countries for establishing a new international economic order entered a new stage; the high speed economic development of the developed countries came to an end after the World War and changes took place in the formation and characteristics of the economic cycle, which entered a slow progress stage for a long time. Such changes which began in the mid-1970's in the world economy and international economic relations are now constantly progressing.

While utilizing external conditions to promote the economic development of a country, it is also necessary to have certain internal conditions. This refers first to political unity and having a powerful government that can safeguard state sovereignty and national rights and interests and that pursues an independent foreign policy. In his "Opening Speech to the 12th CPC National Congress," Comrade Xiaoping said: "While we Chinese people value our friendship and cooperation with other countries and people, we value even more our hard-won independence and sovereignty rights. No foreign country can expect China to be its vassal, nor can it expect China to swallow a bitter pill harmful to China's interests." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 372) This is the fundamental guarantee for us to carry out foreign economic relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

To be sure, we must admit that our industry is underdeveloped, our science and technologies relatively backward, and we lack experience in foreign economic affairs.

Confronting the increasingly sharp competition in the international market, we may sometimes suffer losses. Comrade Xiaoping pointed out long ago: "Foreigners may also deceive us and bully us for being backward. For example, it is quite possible that they may raise the price of their equipment or give us defective products touted as good ones. However, we now have the favorable conditions we never had before." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 122) From now on, although China's economy is bound to be affected by the development of the world economic situation, we will be able to limit and reduce the unfavorable influence on us if we can give full play to the superiority of the socialist system in the struggle carried out in external economic fields and develop our strong points to offset our weaknesses.

4. The Implementation of the Open-Door Policy and Adherence to the Principle of Maintaining Independence, Keeping the Initiative in Our Own Hands, and Relying on Our Own Efforts

The relation between the implementation of the open-door policy and adherence to the principle of maintaining independence, keeping initiative in one's own hands, and relying on one's own efforts is one of dialectical unity. The purpose of vigorously developing external economic relations is to speedily accumulate funds for the four modernizations and raise our technological level and labor productivity so as to enhance our ability for self-reliance and establish an independent, integrated, and modern socialist economic system at an early date. On the contrary, if we adopt the principle of economic isolationism, the development speed of the national economy will be reduced and our ability for self-reliance will be weakened. Therefore, we must not set the principle of adhering to self-reliance against the open-door policy.

In his "Answers to the Questions Raised by the Italian Reporter Oriana Fallaci" on August 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "We will ultimately follow the principle formulated by Chairman Mao in carrying out construction; that is, we will rely mainly on our own efforts, while making external assistance subsidiary. No matter how wide we open our door and how much capital is invested, it will only constitute a small portion, cannot affect our socialist public ownership. Drawing foreign capital, technologies, and even letting foreign businessmen run factories in China can complement development of our socialist productive forces. Naturally, some decadent capitalist things will also try to make their way in. We are aware of this and are not afraid of them." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 310)

By and large the work of utilizing foreign capital has just started and has bright prospects. There are now around 100 joint venture enterprises that are still in the experimental stage. Even if the number is increased to 20,000, it constitutes only 5 percent of the total number of enterprises in the whole country. It can neither affect socialist public ownership nor weaken the principle of self-reliance. Even if we let foreign businessmen run a number of enterprises on a sole proprietary basis, it will not change the socialist economic nature of China. As a matter of fact, the advanced technologies and production management methods improved by these enterprises can undoubtedly promote the development of the social productive forces in China and advance the building of the four modernizations, which is advantageous to the attainment of strengthening our self-reliant ability.

In light of the same truth, we cannot set the development of foreign trade against protecting the national industry. If we stubbornly protect the backward, we may delay the development of our national industry. It is necessary to clearly understand the important role of foreign economic and technological exchanges in promoting the development of the national economy.

5. Assimilate Advanced Foreign Technologies, Science, and Management To Serve Socialist Construction

In order to realize socialist modernization, we require not only advanced science and technologies, but also advanced production management methods. We should not regard the advanced science and technologies and the scientific management methods as capitalist things and discard them. In the work of foreign trade and economy, our operation and management should also meet the needs of modern, socialized, and internationalized mass production.

Comrade Xiaoping said: "It is necessary to clarify capitalism. Capitalism is superior to feudalism. We should not regard all things as capitalist things. For example, technologies and production management are matters of science, which can be used in any society and country. We should assimilate advanced technologies, science, and management to serve socialism. These things have no class nature." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 310)

It is said that some comrades can easily understand the truth that science has no class nature, but they cannot accept capitalist production management. In fact, modern operation and management methods are determined by the productive force level of mass production. Modern capitalist production management not only has the aspect of exploiting and oppressing the workers, but also has the scientific aspect that suits the needs of mass production, which is based on modern technologies. The latter is applicable to all modern production, including modern production management under socialist conditions.

The capitalist mode of production is the last exploitation system in the history of mankind, which must be thoroughly criticized. However, we cannot criticize capitalism with the "sentimentalism of small producers" as Lenin criticized Sismondi in his book "On Economic Romanticism." We must understand that "science and technology are the wealth created by mankind." Advanced science and technologies are not only applicable to capitalist countries, but are also applicable to socialist countries. Science has no national boundaries.

Therefore, while utilizing foreign capital in running joint ventures, we must not only import foreign capital and advanced technologies, but also take note of assimilating advanced management methods and popularizing the good ones. In the past we could not work effectively in this respect because we did not reach unity or understanding. In his speech entitled "Emancipate Our Minds, Seek Truth From Facts, Unite as One, and Look Forward" delivered at the closing ceremony of the central work conference held on 13 December 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "We should learn how to use economic methods to manage economy. If we lack knowledge in business, we should learn from those who know business well and assimilate advanced foreign management methods. The advanced methods are not only applicable to the enterprises that import foreign technologies, but also applicable to the technical transformation of the existing enterprises." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 140)

At present, we are confronting the pressing task of the transformation of several hundred thousand enterprises. The import of equipment and technologies should be planned in an overall manner and carried out in a systematic manner with the stress on key points. We should follow the method put forward by Comrade Xiaoping: "We should concretely work out the plans, including what technologies and equipment should be imported, where they should be imported from, where they should be imported to, and who is to do this work. Both the enterprises that import foreign technologies and the existing enterprises should work out their plans to include the relevant matters." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 141) The newly imported technologies should be popularized and applied so as to attain better results.

Stress should be put on importing the advanced technologies and techniques China urgently needs, particularly those projects that can promote the technical transformation of an entire trade, those projects that are advantageous to the development of China's natural resources (including the exploitation of coal and offshore oil), those projects that can develop a new variety of export goods and enhance the competitive capability in the international market, and those projects that can manufacture the products that had to be imported for a long time in the past. In light of the economic development direction of the state and localities, it is necessary first to regard the principle of developing the "products that have competitive capability in the international market" as the central link, and then arrange the transformation of the trades and work out the import plans so that the imported technologies and equipment can be firming into mighty productive forces in a relatively short period of time.

In order to strengthen macroguidance on the utilization of foreign capital and import of technologies, it is necessary to work out medium-range and long-term planning for the utilization of foreign capital. We must strengthen scientific feasibility arguments and carry out the work of utilizing foreign capital and importing technologies in a planned manner.

6. Attach Great Importance to the Work of Developing Intellectual Resources and Inviting Talented People From Abroad To Work in China

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has always attached great importance to the matter of training talented people. In his speech "Respect Knowledge and Talented People" made on 24 May 1977, he said: "The key to modernization lies in developing science and technology. We cannot develop science and technology without education. To realize modernization, we need knowledge and talented people, and not empty talk." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 37) For this reason, he expended much energy in personally grasping the work of science, technology, and education.

In order to solve the problem of the urgent need for talented people for the realization of the "four modernizations," besides stepping up the training of talented people within the country, we must also strive to invite talented people from abroad to work in China. In his article "Some Opinions Concerning the Work of Science, Technology, and Education," written on 8 August 1977, Comrade Xiaoping said: "The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has reported that a number of foreign scholars of Chinese origin have applied to return to the motherland. Comrade Zhou Enlai took this matter into consideration in the past. We should create conditions, build some houses, and do the preparatory work for settling them down in the motherland. After they return to the motherland, they should at least have a house and the necessary conditions for carrying out their work. Receiving foreign scholars of Chinese origin and sending students to study abroad are both concrete measures for developing science and technology. We should also invite noted foreign scholars to lecture in China." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 54)

Some developed countries, particularly the United States, have always regarded the incoming talented people as an invisible investment and have tried through all means to draw large numbers of scientific and technological personnel to promote the economic development of their own country. We can use this experience for our reference. However, the methods adopted by the United States in recruiting talented people from abroad by means of offering a high salary made these countries suffer and have aroused criticism and attack from many other countries. We must also draw a lesson from this.

The experience of the Soviet Union in employing large numbers of foreign experts during its First 5-Year Plan has greatly enlightened us. According to the records from that period, the Soviet Union employed around 8,000 foreign engineers. Most of them were German and American. There were also many people from Britain, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Japan.

While employing these people, the Soviet Union took note of their knowledge and experience. For example, most of the Americans were employed in hydropower projects, most of the Germans in machine-building projects, most of the Dutch in water conservancy projects, most of the Japanese in repairing railways and locomotives, and so on. All these experiences still enlighten us today.

We should regard the work of inviting talented people from abroad as a task of strategic importance. It will be unfavorable to the construction of the state if we one-sidedly stress importing advanced technologies and equipment but neglect drawing on scientific and technological personnel and developing intellectual resources. We must strengthen publicity and adopt effective measures in this respect.

We must try by all means to invite experts from various fields abroad, whether they are active or retired. We must create favorable working and living conditions for them so that they are willing to work in China. Stress should be put on Overseas Chinese and their offspring who have genuine talent. We must strive every year to invite several thousand experts to return to the motherland to participate in construction. Their stay in China can be of a short or long duration and they may return if they like. It is necessary to allocate a certain amount of foreign exchange to set up a special fund for inviting talented people from abroad to work in China.

It is also necessary to sum the experience of readjustment, reform, and development of education in China and create a new situation, make overall plans, and accelerate the training of various kinds of talented people in foreign economic trade, science, and technology.

7. Resist the Corruption of Decadent Ideas and Healthy Development of the Open-Door Policy

Ours is a socialist country. In the course of practicing the open-door policy, we should never allow the reactionary and decadent stuff of capitalism to corrupt us. On this point, Comrade Xiaoping warned us long ago. In his speech "Adhere to the Four Cardinal Principles," delivered on 30 March 1979, he said: "Capitalism has had a history of several centuries. We must carry forward and assimilate the science and technology developed by the people of all countries and the useful knowledge and experience accumulated by them under the capitalist system. We must import advanced technologies and things useful to us from capitalist countries in a planned and selective manner. Nevertheless, we will never assimilate and import the capitalist system and other ugly and decadent things...we should introduce to our people, young people in particular, the progressive and useful things in capitalist countries and criticize the reactionary and decadent things." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 154) He further pointed out: "We propose the development of normal contacts between the Chinese people and the people of the world. This is necessary for increasing understanding and friendship between the peoples of China and other countries and for importing foreign technologies and capital. Such contacts will be increased in the days to come. However, some unhealthy phenomena have occurred due to our lack of education and management of a small number of young people. Some young people blindly admire the capitalist countries and even disregarded their national and personal characteristics in making contacts with foreign people. Such a state of affairs should be brought to our attention." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 163)

In his "Opening Speech to the 12th CPC National Congress," Comrade Xiaoping once again pointed out: "We will unswervingly follow a policy of opening to the outside world and actively increase exchanges with foreign countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. At the same time, we will keep a clear head, firmly resist corrosion by decadent ideas from abroad, and never permit the bourgeois way of life to spread in our country.

"We Chinese people have our own national self-respect and pride. We deem it the highest honor to love our country and contribute our all to its socialist construction. We deem it the deepest disgrace to impair the interests, dignity, and honor of our socialist motherland." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 372)

These remarks of Comrade Xiaoping mean: 1) We will unswervingly follow an open-door policy; 2) we should assimilate the science and technologies and all useful knowledge and experience of the capitalist countries; and 3) we must resist corruption by decadent capitalist ideas.

Some foreign friends are worried about a change in China's open-door policy. Concerning this, Comrade Xiaoping replied that the policy will definitely never change and that if it is changed, it would mean that the door will be opened wider. During his visit to Japan, General Secretary Hu Yaobang also said: "The elimination of spiritual pollution refers to washing the dust off our faces. This will not hinder our open-door policy, but will be more advantageous to the proper implementation of the open-door policy."

Although the decadent capitalist things are bound to worm their way into China while we follow an open-door policy, they have no inevitable connection with the open-door policy and the outcome of spiritual pollution. We must have faith in our people. They will definitely be able to distinguish the true, the good, and the beautiful from the false, the evil, and the ugly by carrying out criticism and self-criticism and by educating themselves. We have full confidence in relying on the common political, economic, and social ideals and the common moral standard of the Chinese people to resist and eliminate spiritual pollution and firmly pursue and healthily develop the open-door policy.

8. Make Full Use of External Conditions; Build Socialism With Chinese Characteristics

The strategic significance of the open-door policy lies in utilizing external conditions to promote the swift development of our national economy, constantly increasing and perfecting our socialist production so as to adapt to the changes of the international economic situation, and within 20 years, play the due role of a big socialist country in the international division of labor. We must, in the remaining years of this century, be good at drawing on the strong points of the world to offset our weaknesses. We must give full play to the lever role of foreign economic trade in the development of the entire national economy, the supporting role of foreign economic trade in the technical transformation of various departments of the national economy, and the complementary role of foreign economic trade in the pooling of funds.

In the final analysis, the development of foreign economic relations should serve the building of the "four modernizations" and the improvement of our social productive forces. Comrade Xiaoping said: "China is still one of the poor countries in the world. We belong to the relatively underdeveloped section even among the Third World countries. Ours is a socialist country and the fundamental manifestation of the superiority of the socialist system lies in enabling the social productive forces to develop at a rapid pace, which was never possible in the old society, and gradually satisfy the increasing material and cultural needs of the people. Viewed from historical materialism, the achievements of correct political leadership should ultimately be indicated in the development of social productive forces and the improvement of the people's material and cultural life. How can we talk about superiority if the development speed of the productive forces in a socialist country is slower than a capitalist country after a fairly long historical period? We should ask ourselves what we have done for the people. In light of the available favorable conditions, we must strive to accelerate the speed of the productive forces so as to improve the material and cultural life and the spiritual outlook of the people." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 123)

In order to promote the development of the social productive forces, it is necessary to give full play to the role of external conditions. Therefore, the purpose of foreign economic trade should not merely proceed from realizing the conversion of the use value. Besides mutually fulfilling each other's deficiencies, we should also stress the increase in value, the conservation of social labor, and the accumulation of funds for state construction so as to accelerate the progress of the four modernizations.

While planning the strategy for the development of foreign economic trade, it is necessary to proceed from the national conditions of China, give full play to our superiority, and achieve the best economic results. We must have the courage to face the international markets and acquire a global strategic viewpoint.

Proceeding from the vigorous development of foreign economic trade under the open-door policy, it is necessary to conduct a fundamental reform of China's foreign economic trade system. On the premise of unification in foreign economic trade, we must try to work out a method that can enliven foreign economic trade and gradually establish a foreign economic trade system to suit our national conditions. Meanwhile, there should also be a great improvement in concrete methods, structures, and measures in the fields of foreign trade, economy, and finance so as to meet the needs of realizing the four modernizations. As foreign economic relations is a unified organ, no links should still remain on the old level, but should be improved and perfected on the basis of summing past experience and lessons.

In short, it is also necessary to proceed from the national conditions of China to formulate the various concrete policies under the open-door policy. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "To integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete realities of China, blaze a path of our own, and build socialism with Chinese characteristics is the basic conclusion we have reached in summing up long, historical experience." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 372) Therefore, our economic and scientific workers should proceed from the national conditions of China, apply the basic principles of Marxist Leninism to solve the theoretical and practical problems of foreign economic relations, and develop the economic theories of Marxism in practice.

HONGQI ON SOCIALIST ALL-PEOPLE OWNERSHIP

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[Article by Jiang Xuemo: "How We Should Approach Socialist All-People Ownership in Our Country"]

I.

[Text]

Any form of the system of ownership of the means of production is shown in the following factors: Who owns and disposes of the means of production? Whom does the ownership system serve? The socialist system of ownership of the means of production, as the term suggests, is a system of ownership of the means of production under which the means of production are owned by the whole people in a socialist country and disposed of by them as an integral whole, and which works for the well-being of the whole people.

The socialist system of ownership by the whole people is a form of ownership of the means of production that conforms with the highly socialized productive forces. The replacement of the capitalist private ownership system by the socialist system of ownership by the whole people is the requirement of the law that the relations of production must suit the nature of the productive forces. Engels said: "Since the historical emergence of the capitalist mode of production, the seizure of all means of production by society has often been dreamed of, by individuals as well as by whole sectors, more or less vaguely as an ideal of the future."

"But it could only become possible, it could only become a historical necessity, when the material conditions for its realization were present." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 321) The material conditions on which Engels touched here refer to the highly socialized productive forces. Marx and Engels predicted that a proletarian revolution would first win victory in the capitalist countries whose productive forces were highly developed. Therefore, in their works expounding on future societies, they regarded, as often as not, the seizure of all the means of production by society, namely, the overall system of ownership by the whole people, as the model form of the socialist public ownership system.

However, as the consequence of the law that during the imperialist stage, the economic and political development of various capitalist countries is uneven, socialist revolutions first won victory in the Asian and European countries that were quite backward economically, such as Russia and China, rather than in the developed capitalist countries whose productive forces were highly socialized. Such being the case, does the theory of Marx and Engels on the seizure of all the means of production by society remain applicable? How should the universal truth of Marxism be integrated with the concrete conditions of a specific country? How should the question of the socialist system of ownership of the means of production in China be handled correctly?

In accordance with Comrade Mao Zedong's theories on new democratic revolution and socialist revolution, our party adopted the following principles and policies for a period of time in the early days of the founding of the PRC: They first confiscated bureaucrat capital and put it in the hands of the entire people in the light of the realities in China and then transformed the capital of the national bourgeoisie into property owned by the whole people in the course of carrying out the general line for the transition period. Bureaucrat capital and national capital belonged to the capitalist economy characterized by socialized mass production. The economy under the socialist system of ownership by the whole people was thus established on the basis of confiscating bureaucrat capital and transforming national capital and, at the same time, in agriculture and handicraft industries in which socialization of production was fairly insignificant, the economy under the collective ownership system was established through creating cooperatives; moreover, some scope of the economy under the individual system of ownership by the working people was preserved. This handling of things presents an embodiment of the objective needs of the law that the relations of production must suit the nature of productive forces and also a better integration of the universal truth of Marxism with the realities of the Chinese revolution. All these correct principles and policies on the matters related to ownership relations vigorously promoted the rapid recovery and development of China's national economy in the early days of the founding of the PRC.

After 1958 there emerged "leftist" errors in the party's guiding ideology. On the question of ownership, the erroneous guideline was manifested mainly in the separation from the condition of China's productive forces and the pursuit of "bigness" and "collectivization of a higher level." The argument that the larger the scale and the higher the level of the socialist economy the better was quite prevalent at the time. During the 10 years of turmoil, the "gang of four" went in for "transition through poverty" on a large scale. All this has violated the law that the relations of production must suit the nature of productive forces. The errors committed on the question of the system of ownership the means of production have resulted in such drawbacks as the premature abolition of the individual system of ownership by the working people, the drive to cut off the peasants' sideline production and trade at village fairs as "capitalist tails," the improperly forced transition of a number of enterprises under the collective ownership system into enterprises under the system of ownership by the whole people, the unchecked spread of egalitarianism in the rural collective economy, the expanded negation of the partial interests of enterprises in the economy under the system of ownership by the whole people, and the practices of the state handling all revenue and expenditure in a unified way and of eating from the same big pot, thus seriously hindering the development of China's economic construction, particularly, the attainment of better economic results.

Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party began to correct the "leftist" errors in an overall manner, including the mistake in the question of ownership. The 12th CPC National Congress has formulated the principle of upholding the leading position of the state economy and developing diverse economic forms. While the state economy occupies a leading position, we must encourage the appropriate development of the cooperative economy collectively run by the working people and of the individual economy of the working people, which serves as a necessary and useful complement to the public economy in the light of the conditions of the productive forces of the various localities and departments all over the country. This is the product of the integration of the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete conditions in China and a principle that should be upheld for a considerably long period of time in building socialism with Chinese characteristics and in promoting an overall upsurge in China's socialist economy.

However, over the last few years some comrades have thought that since China has a fairly low level of productive forces and is far from qualified to practice the system of ownership by the whole people, it is only appropriate for China to change the socialist system of ownership by the whole people into the collective ownership system or the system of ownership by enterprises in an overall manner. This is, as I see it, an erroneous, unfeasible proposition.

As already mentioned, the system of ownership by the whole people is the objective requirement of the socialization of production. What is the socialization of production? By the socialization of production we mean mass production that is organized according to the principle of social division of labor and through a myriad of social relations rather than self-supporting individual production, which is carried out by a household as a production unit. As for the internal departments of an enterprise, this production is carried out by a number of working people in the spirit of the proper division of labor and coordination. As for the social relations and social division of labor of an enterprise with other enterprises, all its means of production, such as machinery, equipment, raw materials, and power, are provided by other production departments and its products are aimed at meeting the extensive needs of society. The more detailed the division of labor in the internal departments of an enterprise and the more extensive its external relations are, the higher the level of the socialization of production will be. Before liberation, China was a semicolonial and semifeudal society. Taken as a whole, the level of the socialization of production in old China was not high because the individual production of the peasants and handicraftsmen held a dominant position in the vast rural areas and in small cities and towns. But judging from the existence of bureaucrat capitalist enterprises and national capitalist enterprises, socialized mass production did exist. Only practicing the socialist system of ownership by the whole people can suit the nature of this part of social productive forces.

It must be pointed out that the majority of China's existing enterprises under the system of ownership by the whole people were set up after the founding of the PRC. The funds of these newly built enterprises are raised through nationwide efforts and come from the labor contributed to society by the working people throughout the country. These newly built enterprises, the key enterprises among them in particular, are all characterized by highly socialized mass production: They are large in size and detailed in terms of internal division of labor; their equipment, raw materials, and power are supplied by many production departments throughout the country, and even other countries; and their products are on sale not only at home, but in many countries and regions of the world. In view of such highly socialized mass production, only when the system of ownership by the whole people is practiced and production is effectively arranged by society as a whole can production and exchange be carried out in a planned way, can socialized production serve the interests of the working people of society as a whole, and can the successful development of China's socialist modernization program and the gradual improvement in the people's material life be ensured.

If the economy under the system of ownership by the whole people in China is entirely changed into the economy under the collective ownership system or under the system of ownership by enterprises, the planned and proportional development of the national economy as a whole will lose its most fundamental economic conditions. Once the collective economy departs from the leading role of the economy under the system of ownership by the whole people and acts independently for its own partial interests, social production will unavoidably lead to anarchy, the development of state construction and the improvement of the people's livelihood will lose their guarantee, and it will be hard to fully display the superiority of China's economic system. Moreover, the departure of the collective economy from the leading role of the economy under the system of ownership by the whole people can even shake the firmest economic foundation of China's people's democratic dictatorship.

II.

To uphold the socialist system of ownership by the whole people in China, we must adhere to and continuously improve the state ownership by the whole people.

In the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" and "Anti-Duhring," Marx and Engels pointed out: The proletariat seizes state power and, to begin with, transforms the means of production into state property. In other words, the social ownership system will first assume the form of the socialist system of state ownership, according to the assumptions of Marx and Engels. In a socialist society, the socialist state led by the proletarian party is the sole representative of the entire people. A socialist state is qualified and necessary to seize and dispose of the means of production belonging to the people as a whole on behalf of all the people and to use them in the service of the interests of the people.

Although some comrades acknowledge that following the seizure of state power by the proletariat, the socialist system of ownership by the whole people must first assume the form of state ownership, they think that the socialist system of ownership by the whole people must discard the form of the state ownership system and replace it with other forms of ownership as soon as possible. They argue that under the socialist system of ownership by the whole people, which serves as a social form in which working people and the means of production are closely integrated, working people ought to directly administer the means of production owned by the whole people; under the state ownership system, working people and the means of production can only be "indirectly integrated." Hence, it should be discarded as soon as possible.

This proposition can be investigated, in my opinion, in two ways:

First, from a theoretical point of view, how should we actually understand the direct or indirect integration of working people and the means of production? In the works of Marx and Engels the integration or separation of working people and the means of production is viewed and advanced from the angle of economic relations. Separation of working people from the means of production refers to the fact that working people are deprived of their means of production and the means of production are in the hands of such exploiters as slave-owners, feudal lords, and capitalists, and that as factors in production, man and material cannot be directly integrated. In places where the means of production are seized by the exploiters, there exists the separation of working people from the means of production, and in the places where this seizure of the means of production by the exploiters does not exist, working people and the means of production can be directly integrated. Of course, under different socioeconomic conditions, the nature and form of the direct integration of working people and the means of production vary accordingly.

For example, in the primitive communal economy, the individual economy under the small ownership system, the socialist economy, and the communist economy, working people and the means of production are directly integrated rather than being separated by the exploiters who seize the means of production. However, under different ownership systems, the nature and form of this direct integration of working people and the means of production are not identical. It can thus be seen that the integration or separation of working people and the means of production can only be understood from the angle of economic relations rather than from that of the organizational form of production. The argument asserting that the fact that the cadres selected, provided, assigned, or approved by the state assume the leadership work in integrating working people with the means of production cannot be considered direct integration, is obviously wrong. In the socialist collective economy, the socialist economy owned by the whole people, and the future communist economy owned by the whole people, although working people and the means of production are directly integrated, the maturity of this direct integration varies in degree. This difference in the maturity of direct integration is ultimately determined by the collectivization of the means of production, which is in line with the socialization of production and is not judged by whether or not organizers exist for production between working people and the means of production. If things are judged by the latter criterion, in all forms of direct integration, the individual production based on the individual system of ownership by the working people will become the most perfect "direct integration."

Can this conclusion hold water? The assertion that under China's state ownership system, working people and the means of production are still "indirectly integrated" means, in reality, regarding a socialist state as an obstacle lying between working people and the means of production rather than the representative of the entire people. In my opinion, it is precisely here that the errors of the comrades who hold such a view lie.

Second, judging from reality, argument will get us nowhere. The working people under the system of ownership by the whole people, which we are discussing, now refer, as a matter of course, to the working people of society as a whole entity and not to any part of the working people. We should like to ask: How can the hundreds of millions of working people in China "directly administer" every enterprise under the system of ownership by the whole people? Apart from adopting the form of the state ownership system and letting a socialist state administer the economy under the system of ownership by the whole people, namely, the state economy, on behalf of the entire working people, it is hard to find any other forms available in this respect. If the working people who directly administer enterprises refer to, instead of the working people of society as a whole entity, the entire staff and workers of an enterprise under the system of ownership by the whole people, who, compared with the hundreds and millions of working people in the country invariably comprise a tiny part, no matter how large the scale of the enterprise and how big the number of its staff, then can the direct administration by a part of the working people of the means of production owned by the whole people embody the system of ownership by the whole people?

Therefore, judging from either theory or reality, in a socialist society the means of production belonging to the whole people must be put under the expropriation and disposal of the state as a whole on behalf of the entire people, and the numerous enterprises under the system of ownership by the whole people must be administered jointly by the cadres assigned by the socialist state or elected by the staff and workers and approved by the state and the masses of staff and workers. In other words, China's system of ownership by the whole people must adopt the form of the state ownership system, and the economy under the system of ownership by the whole people must assume the form of the state economy.

III.

Another reason some comrades are opposed to the socialist system of ownership by the whole people adopting the form of the state ownership system is that they think the state ownership system is the source of the numerous malpractices in the economy under the system of ownership by the whole people in China and is apt to give rise to bureaucratism and commandism and that, under the system, people are prone to issue blind and harmful orders, prone to handle things according to the "will of superiors," and prone to manage the national economy exclusively by means of noneconomic measures (official documents, orders, directives, rules and regulations, and so on).

It is true that in the practice of China's socialist construction, there did exist or possibly still exists the various phenomena mentioned above. The problem is where the roots of the phenomena lie and how they can be overcome. This is a problem that should be further studied.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has made a penetrating analysis of the bureaucratism existing in China's socialist society. He said: "Bureaucratism is an age-old, complicated, historical phenomenon. Apart from sharing the common characteristics of the other types of bureaucratism known in the past, bureaucratism as it now exists in our country has characteristics of its own. It differs from both the bureaucratism of old China and that prevailing in the capitalist countries. It is closely related to our highly centralized management systems in the economic, political, cultural, and social fields, which we have long regarded as essential for the socialist system and the system of planned management. Our leading organs at various levels have taken charge of many matters that they should not and cannot handle, or which they cannot manage effectively. Given certain necessary stipulations, these matters could have been easily handled if they had been dealt with according to the principle of democratic centralism by the enterprises, institutions, and communities at the grassroots level. But difficulties have arisen because all these matters have been referred to the leading organs and central department of the party and government. No one is omnipotent and can tackle all these onerous and unfamiliar jobs. This can be said to be one of the general causes of the bureaucratism peculiar to us today." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," pp 287-288) It is quite evident that bureaucratism as it now exists in our country is related to the imperfect concrete management systems in the political, economic, cultural, and social fields rather than being the product of the fundamental socialist system, and it can thus be overcome by means of improving the concrete management systems.

In terms of ideological roots, the bureaucratism existing in China's socialist state economy is a reflection of the ideas of the exploiting classes and the work style of feudal government officials; in terms of economic systems, it is closely related to the irrational management systems. In addition, it is also closely related to China's not quite perfect socialist democracy and legality. It has, however, no necessary relation with the state ownership form of the socialist system of ownership by the whole people. The practical experience over the 30-odd years since the founding of the PRC has indicated that to eliminate the bureaucratism existing in the economy under the system of ownership by the whole people in China, we must start doing things in many ways. For instance, we must revive our party's fine traditions so that the broad numbers of party members, party cadres in particular, can restore and advance the good thinking and work style of maintaining close ties with the masses and serving the people wholeheartedly; we must improve socialist democratic centralism, strengthen the supervision of cadres by the masses by means of developing socialist democracy, including the improvement of the democratic management of the internal departments of enterprises, and place high centralism on a highly democratic basis; we must reform economic systems, practice the economic responsibility system that combines responsibility, authority, and benefit, and combine economic responsibility, economic authority, and economic benefits together.

We must make a distinction between the functions of the government and those of enterprises, break down the administrative management system characterized by the separation of different departments and regions, give full play to the role of large and medium-sized cities in organizing economic matters, and gradually establish economic zones of various sizes and types by relying on large and medium-sized cities. All this is precisely the principles pursued since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The gradual implementation of these principles can surely steadily overcome the bureaucraticism as it exists in the economy under the system of ownership by the whole people in China.

Since the socialist system of ownership by the whole people adopts the form of the state ownership system, the exercising of leadership by the state over specific enterprises by means of administrative measures cannot be ruled out entirely. That the state exercises leadership and control over state-run enterprises by means of such administrative measures as mandatory planning, decisions, directives, and rules and regulations is the important manifestation of China's socialist system of ownership by the whole people in terms of production organization. Totally excluding leadership by means of administrative measures designated to ensure that the production and operations of state-run enterprises should serve the needs of the whole people and to discarding the unified, planned, state leadership over the national economy.

Judging from the experiences of our country and other socialist countries, on the question of administrative measures, two tendencies must be avoided. One is the trend to idealize socialist state leadership over state-run enterprises by means of administrative measures, asserting that all problems arising in the economic activities of state-run enterprises can be solved by means of administrative measures. This will surely lead to overlapping and overstaffed administrations, with multitiered departments and low efficiency, and consequently, subjective errors will be hard to avoid. The longstanding main drawback in the management of the state economy in our country is closely related to the tendency of attaching exclusive importance to administrative measures to the neglect of economic measures. The other is the trend to go to another extreme, asserting that in leading and managing the state economy, we cannot but apply economic measures and that such economic levers as pricing, credits, interest, land rents, and taxes cannot but exclude the use of administrative measures.

Mainly assuming the form of commodity production, socialist production is subject to the law of value and must not ignore the role of pricing and of the market. However, being commodity production based on the socialist public ownership system, socialist production is above all governed by the basic socialist economic laws and the law governing the planned and proportional development of the national economy. In socialist economic activities, more often than not such a circumstance is likely to emerge: In order to ensure general interests, it is necessary to sacrifice partial and local interests for the time being, and to enhance general interests, some departments and localities are required to carry out production and exchange activities by sacrificing their partial interests. All this can be achieved by means of administrative measures rather than economic measures. If administrative measures are discarded totally, the state will find it hard to effectively control and readjust macroeconomic activities.

Therefore, neither administrative measures nor economic ones should be overemphasized at the expense of the other, and they should be integrated as an organic whole. The principles adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are aimed at correcting the longstanding tendency of not attaching importance to economic measures so as to give better play to the initiative and enthusiasm of the grassroots enterprises and to enliven the economy on the one hand, and ensuring the smooth development of the national economy by adopting necessary administrative measures on the other hand.

For example, the state offers planned guidance to the national economy and, in accordance with the principle of the leading role of the planned economy and the supplementary role of regulation by market mechanism, it has adopted mandatory planning, guidance planning, and regulation by market mechanism in the mode of planned management. All this serves as good illustrations. If such planning is exclusively applied and if enterprises are put under excessively tight control of mandatory planning, the economy will become rigid, and this is of course detrimental to the development of socialist construction. On the other hand, if all mandatory planning is abolished, as advocated by some people who think the application of mandatory planning is bound to give rise to bureaucraticism and the issuance of blind and harmful orders, it will be difficult to display the superiority of the socialist economic system.

CPPCC LEADERS PLANT TREES IN BEIJING

OW310417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA) -- Vice-chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) planted trees in Zhongshan Park here this morning.

Since 1981, when the National People's Congress adopted a resolution to launch the nationwide voluntary tree-planting drive, CPPCC leaders have planted trees every March in various parks in Beijing, as have party and state leaders.

Vice-Chairmen Yang Jingren, Liu Lantao, Kang Keqing, Qian Changzhao, Yang Chengwu, Xiao Hua, Zhou Peiyuan and Qu Wu arrived at the Zhongshan Park at 9:30 this morning. The CPPCC leaders, all in their seventies or eighties, planted eight cypresses. When asked not to overwork, Qu Wu, 86, said, "Planting trees is the duty of the whole nation. I may be old but I'll do my duty."

After planting trees, the vice-chairmen went to see the trees they planted last year, which are now in bud. They also enjoyed the fragrant thoroughworts which the late Marshal Zhu De grew and gave to the park in the 1960s.

Lu Yuanying, an engineer with the Metropolitan Parks Department, expressed the hope that the CPPCC members, many of whom are expert gardeners and interested in environmental protection, would make suggestions on the capital's parks.

The Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council decided at the beginning of this year to raise China's tree cover to 20 percent of the country's territory by the end of this century, as against 12 percent at present, and the Beijing Municipal Government also decided this month that grass and trees should cover 40 percent of the city, against 20 percent at present. Over 1,800 kilometers of roads and rivers in Beijing are now flanked by trees. Over 7,400 hectares of trees have also been planted in residential areas, government compounds, factories and campuses in the capital.

CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMISSION MEMBERS PLANT TREES

OW032335 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1139 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 Apr (XINHUA) -- Over 20 members of the Central Advisory Commission, who are now in Beijing, have come to the Tanzhe Temple on the Luohou Ridge in Beijing's Xishan Mountains this morning to plant more than 60 Chinese pine, cypress, Chinese juniper, and lacebark pine trees.

Those planting trees today included: Central Advisory Commission Standing Committee member Chen Xilian and members Guo Shushen, Zhao Yimin, Cao Ying, Zhen San, Ping Jiesan, Zeng Zhi, Wu Liangping, Zhang Guangnian, Gao Kelin, Zhang Pinghua, Zhang Xiushan, Zhang Bangying, Li Yunchang, Zhao Xinchu, Zhao Wucheng, Xia Zhixu, Peng Deqing, Huang Zhen, Zhang Su, Feng Jixin, Zhang Lingbin, Fang Qiang, Zhou Renjie, Cao Lihuai, Zhang Dazhi, Yan Ku Yao, and Tu Yide; Jiao Ruoyu, chairman of the Beijing Municipal CPC Advisory Commission; and other functionaries of the various organs under the Central Advisory Commission.

MONETARY FIGURES REPORTED FOR 4TH QUARTER 1983

OW050416 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA) -- China's gold reserves were 12.67 million ounces at the end of December 1983, the same as at the end of the third quarter of last year, the People's Bank of China announced today.

The country's foreign exchange reserves were 14,342 million U.S. dollars, 276 million U.S. dollars more than in the third quarter of 1983, an official said.

Total deposits amounted to 267,641 million yuan (about 133,830 million U.S. dollars) at the end of the fourth quarter of 1983, 25,162 million yuan more than at the end of the third quarter, he said.

Total loans came to 343,105 million yuan, 31,687 million yuan more than at the end of the third quarter of 1983. Of this, loans to industrial enterprises were 59,709 million yuan, commercial loans 197,881 million yuan, short- and medium-term loans for buying equipment 19,593 million yuan, industrial and commercial loans to urban collective and individual businesses 15,928 million yuan and rural loans 19,903 million yuan.

Currency in circulation at the end of the fourth quarter of 1983 was 52,978 million yuan and the operational funds of the People's Bank of China were 54,736 million yuan.

Deposits in rural credit cooperatives at the end of the fourth quarter were 48,739 million yuan, 10,050 million yuan more than at the end of the third quarter, the official said. Loans from credit cooperatives were 16,374 million yuan, 8,021 million yuan less than at the end of the third quarter.

COAL MINISTRY TO ACCELERATE MINE GROWTH

OW311048 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 31 (XINHUA) -- China now has 40,200 small coal mines run by rural collectives, nearly twice as many as a year ago, according to the Coal Ministry. These small coal mines, spread over more than 1,200 counties and cities across the country, produced 169 million tons of coal in 1983, or nearly one-fourth of the country's total. Coal is China's primary source of energy. Last year China produced 700 million tons.

The State Council in April, 1983 approved the measures adopted by the Coal Ministry to accelerate the growth of small coal mines by relaxing policy restrictions and allowing more peasants to engage in coal mining.

Many of the small coal mines have been retooled. As a result, an annual capacity of 23.13 million tons has been added to 409 such small mines in Hunan, Sichuan and other provinces lacking coal. More than 8,500 small coal pits have added air shafts, improved lighting and installed more winches, pumps and ventilators.

A small coal mine with a capacity of 30,000 tons a year run by the Lizhuang Brigade in Yuxian County, Henan Province, has in the past eight years earned the brigade 1.75 million yuan of profits in addition to turning over to the state 227,000 yuan in taxes. The brigade has used the money to build irrigation works, buy six trucks and improve housing conditions for the villagers.

ECONOMIC RESULTS STRESSED FOR BUILDING PROJECTS

OW310639 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0813 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 30 Mar (XINHUA) -- The State Council calls on all localities and departments to move the 1984 capital construction onto a path of enhancing economic results.

The State Council proposed the above demand on 23 March in its written instructions in the "Circular on the Main Points of 1984 Capital Construction Work" submitted to it for its perusal by the State Planning Commission.

The circular points out: The 1984 capital construction tasks are heavy. All localities and departments must continue to adhere to the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidating and improving, firmly strengthen their leadership and strictly control the scale of the construction projects under their jurisdiction. They must seriously undertake construction projects, particularly key energy and communications projects. They should continue the system of economic responsibility for investment, strive to shorten construction time, lower construction costs, improve investment results, move the capital construction work onto a path of enhancing economic results, and create a new situation.

As we know, China made better achievements in capital construction in 1983, but some longstanding problems such as long construction times, high construction costs, and waste had not been fundamentally solved, and the phenomena of spending freely and eating from the same big pot were still very common. Therefore, enhancing economic results is a top priority task for cadres at all levels and the workers on the capital construction front.

In order to ensure the improvement of construction projects economic results, the State Planning Commission put forward the following demands in its relevant reports, which were approved and transmitted to all concerned by the State Council: All localities and departments should finalize the funds, blueprints, work force, materials, equipment, auxiliary projects and construction site offices and leading bodies and staff for their construction projects. At the same time, they should ensure that they will first satisfy the needs of the 123 key projects now under construction according to a rational schedule, and the needs of the 64 complex projects and 137 projects which are scheduled to be completed and put into operation this year. All localities and departments should pay attention to readjusting in the course of construction, improve designing, examine the designing work and do good basic work in the management of capital construction. They should continue the system of economic responsibility for investment, study how to reform the management of capital construction, energetically promote scientific management, continue to pay attention to consolidation, and strive to improve the quality of the enterprises. They should do a good job in personnel training and education; pay attention to evaluating and selecting outstanding designs; do zero-defect engineering work and five-good construction projects; commend good workers; and make good preparations for the construction of key projects in the next fiscal year.

ANHUI'S HUANG HUANG ON DEVELOPING RURAL ECONOMY

HK041041 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Mar 84 p 5

[Article by Huang Huang, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, extracted from JIANGHUAI LUNTAN [JIANGHUAI TRIBUNE] No 1, 1984: "Speed Up Economic Development at the County Level and Promote the Invigoration of the Rural Economy"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, profound changes have taken place in the rural areas. Following the implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output and following the development of agricultural production we are required to conscientiously study the new situation in various aspects and to make constant progress. Here, I would like to air my initial views on speeding up economic development at the county level and on invigorating the rural economy.

The new situation in the rural economy in Anhui Province manifests itself as follows: First, agricultural production has broken away from long stagnation and started rapid development. Second, the rural economy is changing from a self-supporting and semi-self-supporting economy into a large-scale commodity economy. Third, traditional agriculture is changing into modernized agriculture. Following the steady development of the two "changes" in agriculture, advancing agriculture and promoting rural commodity production rely on the development of industry, commerce, and science and technology, on the growth of the economy at the county level, and on an increase in financial resources. But Anhui Province does not have a good foundation in these areas. In particular, economic development at the county level is so slow that it is far from able to meet the needs of rural economic development. This is a very important problem which we must immediately study and solve.

Although industrial and commercial enterprises in the province's 70 counties have made certain progress over the past few years, the development of economic strength in these counties is not to our satisfaction. In 1982, 60 counties failed to be self-supporting in their finances, and the provincial authorities have to provide them a subsidy of 150 million yuan each year. Of the 60 counties, 7 receive a subsidy totaling 5 million yuan each year. The present financial status at the county level does not correspond to invigorating the rural economy, and this is a weak link in further developing the rural economy.

The foundation of finance is the economy. That finances at the county level in our province are weak shows that economic development at the county level in our province is not good. The economy at the county level, which includes county-run industry, commerce, communications and transportation, farms, and farms for raising new seed varieties, has a direct bearing not only on the revenue at the county level, but also on rural economic development. To change the passive financial status at the county level, it is necessary to develop the economy at the county level in the course of carrying out agricultural production.

The strategic significance of developing the economy at the county level is mainly the following:

First, developing the economy at the county level will give a powerful impetus to developing rural commodity production.

Over the past few years, under the guidance of the CPC Central Committee's principle of "firmly grasping grain production and actively developing a diversified economy," the production of various industrial crops and agricultural and sideline products has increased by a large margin.

The number of rural specialized households is increasing every day, and this has promoted division of work among specialized households. This shows that higher and higher percentages of marketable products are being realized in agricultural production. In commodity production, it is necessary to closely combine supply, production, and marketing and to clear the channels of circulation. Therefore, following the development of rural commodity production, it is necessary to develop commerce, communications and transportation, agricultural service trades, and agricultural product processing trades to change the habit of transporting agricultural products from far-off rural areas to cities, which brings about a waste of a large amount of manpower and material resources. Carry-out on-the-spot processing will raise the use rate and economic value of agricultural and sideline products as well as increase the peasants' income. The development of agricultural service trades and agricultural product processing trades has its own law. Generally speaking, rural industry, commerce, and service trades should not be developed in a decentralized manner, but should be centralized in county seats and large market towns. Therefore, developing the economy at the county level corresponds to the economic law and can promote the invigoration of the rural economy, which will, in return, benefit the development of the economy at the county level.

Second, developing the economy at the county level will provide rich material resources for realizing agricultural modernization.

To speed up agricultural modernization, it is necessary to provide more agricultural and electrical machinery, to constantly strengthen and perfect service work before and after agricultural production, and to enhance the educational and scientific and technological level of the peasants. This means that more investment in agriculture is needed. Developing the economy at the county level can provide financial and material resources for projects supporting agriculture and will raise funds for agricultural investment. Chuxian County, which is situated in eastern Anhui, is a small county with a population of only 350,000 people. Since 1978, it has energetically developed industrial production in the course of carrying out agricultural production. Its total industrial and agricultural output value rose from 131.79 million yuan in 1978 to 224.6 million yuan in 1982, a 70.4 percent increase. Its total industrial output value rose from 57.63 million yuan to 103.35 million yuan, a 79.3 percent increase, which enabled the county to become 1 of the province's 4 counties whose industrial output value exceeded 100 million yuan. From 1978 to 1982, the taxes delivered by the county's industrial units to local finances accounted for 50 percent of the county's revenue. Over the past few years, the county has used a fund totaling 13 million yuan to develop agricultural production, which is 4 times the total fund the county used in the 24 years from 1953 to 1977. The rapid development of the economy at the county level will energetically support the overall development of agriculture. Moreover, it will act as one of the mainstays of the province's economy. If, within a few years, all the province's 70 counties can bring forward their economy discard the label of "relying on subsidies," and become counties which can deliver taxes to the provincial authorities, the province will see an increase in its revenue of several hundred million yuan. This will play an important role in centralizing financial resources to guarantee national key construction projects and in supporting rural economic development.

Third, developing the economy at the county level will have an important bearing on building socialist rural areas with Chinese characteristics.

Over the past few years, following the implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system, agricultural labor productivity has risen rapidly.

In China's rural areas, a large number of specialized households have emerged and various forms of economic combination bodies have come into being. Many members of these specialized households and economic combination bodies are nonagricultural "specialized planters" and "specialized workers." This shows that in the rural areas, more and more people are gradually leaving the farmland for a new production sphere. However, China's national condition and strength have made it impossible for the peasants to leave the countryside for the cities, which is what is taking place in capitalist countries. They should open up avenues for production in the rural areas and gradually become well-off. In enabling the peasants to become well-off, apart from using China's rich natural resources and manpower, increasing grain production, and developing a diversified economy, it is necessary to bring forward rural industry, commerce, transport, various service trades, science, culture, and education, to realize overall development in the rural areas, and to speed up the construction of small market townships. Developing the economy at the county and township levels will not only help form various gathering points for agriculture, but also create an embryonic form of a socialist rural area with Chinese characteristics. We should understand the strategic significance of developing the economy at the county level from the angle of establishing perfect socialist relationships between urban and rural areas.

Our province has rich natural resources and manpower. As long as we fully understand the strategic significance of developing the economy at the county level and do a good job in practical work, we will certainly achieve good results in not too long a time. In developing the economy at the county level, it is necessary to pay attention to the following three problems:

First, it is necessary to energetically consolidate, reform, and develop county-run industrial enterprises. As far as guiding thinking is concerned, it is necessary to make clear that Anhui should first enable industry to serve agriculture and then promote agriculture when industry is well developed. To meet the needs of rural production and livelihood, it is necessary to fully utilize local resources, to bring local superiority into play, and to run small-sized industrial enterprises according to local conditions. The problem of bringing local superiority into play according to local conditions is actually a problem of doing things according to the objective law. Without observing the laws governing nature and the economy, policymaking will have no scientific basis to rely on, and economic results cannot be achieved. Mountainous regions, hilly regions, plains, and low-lying regions have their own natural conditions and superiority. When agricultural production increases by a large margin, it is necessary to energetically develop the multilevel processing of agricultural and sideline products and the selection and overall use of agricultural products. To meet the needs for developing households specialized in breeding, it is necessary to bring forward the fodder industry and the food industry. Furthermore, developing the excavation industry, the building materials industry, and transportation by using resources in mountainous regions should be put on our work agenda. At present, some materials for processing agricultural products are in short supply, so therefore it is necessary to avoid carrying out duplicate construction, doing things on too large a scale, and contending with large industry for investment and raw materials. But when raw materials are rich and state plans have been fulfilled, it is necessary to develop the processing industry.

In developing industry at the county level, it is necessary to attach particular importance to the role of the present key enterprises, to strengthen their technical reform, to introduce advanced technology, to expand their production capacity, to improve the quality of their products, and to raise their economic results.

The production capacity of the province's 68 small nitrogenous fertilizer plants was originally low. Fifty incurred a loss of 30 million yuan. Over the past few years they have had a surplus of 30 million yuan due to technical reform and the expansion of production capacity.

At present, counties in the province are financially weak, therefore it is necessary to adopt active measures to solve the financial shortage problem in developing the economy. The general principle for this is to rely on the strength of the masses and the collective and to be self-reliant instead of relying on state investment. Specific methods are: 1) raise funds; 2) get loans; 3) carry out economic work on a joint basis; 4) obtain support from the departments concerned; and 5) ask the provincial authorities to support a small number of counties which have great production potential but poor financial resources in developing industrial and agricultural production so that they can get rid of poverty within 2 to 3 years. For this reason, we have decided to establish a county-level economic development fund. Apart from providing 20 million yuan each year, the provincial authorities will improve the existing financial subsidy system, gradually reduce subsidies, and concentrate more funds to support key counties and raise the use rate of funds.

Second, it is necessary to pay attention to the role of circulation, to clear the channels of circulation, and to enliven commerce at the county level. The course of social reproduction is the course of repeated production, exchanges, distribution, and consumption. Doing a good job in various circulation links such as purchasing, transferring, transportation, marketing, storage, and exercising management is a basic guarantee for circulating goods and has important bearings on enlivening the economy in cities and the rural areas and shifting agriculture from self-supporting and semi-self-supporting production to commodity production. Stagnation in any of these links will affect the circulation of goods and the turnover of funds, reduce economic results, and hamper production. Therefore, it is necessary to clear the channels of circulation for industrial and agricultural products between urban and rural areas. We should boldly allow the counties to do business in a flexible manner. This requires us to change the habit of "exercising too tight control, carrying out too much intervention, and disputing over trifles," to extensively run industrial and commercial enterprises on a joint basis, and to carry out urban-rural management and provincial and transprovincial management. Only when business thrives can we have endless financial resources.

County seats are places where cities and the countryside exchange commodities and are belts linking cities and the countryside. We should utilize county seats to open up the rural market so that we can purchase agricultural and sideline products and transport manufactured goods to the rural areas. We should accurately and in a timely manner provide information for the peasants and give guidance in the market. We should do our best to help the peasants sell their unsold products in other places, use marketing to promote purchasing, and use purchasing to promote production. When the percentage of marketable agricultural and sideline products rises and the peasants' income increases, manufactured goods of counties and communes will have a rural market with endless potential, and financial resources at the county level will have a strong basis.

Third, it is necessary to pay attention to intellectual investment and to strive for a higher scientific and technological level and a higher management level. Industrial development at the provincial level is slow, and industrial development at the county level is even slower. Colors and designs of products are limited, and produce quality is bad. All this is closely related to the low scientific and technological level of the province.

In carrying out economic work, we must pay attention to the use of talented persons, and we must never overlook intelligent exploitation. Otherwise, we will continue to be in a passive position. We must not begrudge spending efforts and money on training a large number of scientific, technological, and managerial personnel. It is necessary to speed up the training of agrotechnological personnel to meet the needs of agricultural production. In addition, it is necessary to train scientific and technological personnel in other fields to meet the needs of industrial and commercial development in counties and communes. In scientific research work, it is imperative to particularly strengthen the research of the economic results brought about by key science and technology, such as the processing, utilization, and storage of agricultural and sideline products, and directions for making fodder and preventing diseases in domestic animals. Results of scientific research should be popularized and applied. The results of our scientific research will turn into great productive forces once they are put into practice, and economic results will increase twofold or even several dozen times over. In short, it is necessary to rely first on policies, and second on science in developing the economy at the county level. This is a principle we should resolutely adhere to.

The general requirements for our province's rural work at present and for a certain period to come are to further emancipate the mind, relax policies, clear the channels of circulation, enliven the economy, develop commodity production on a large scale, and blaze a new trail in the rural economy to enable the peasants to become well-off as soon as possible. In the face of the new situation and arduous tasks, leading departments and leading cadres at various levels are required to realize a great change in their ideology and leadership methods, to continue to eradicate "leftist" ideological influence, to learn how to have an overall perception of the economic situation, to give meticulous guidance to promoting the commodity economy, to boldly reform rules and regulations which are not suited to the development of socialist commodity production, to implement the CPC Central Committee Document No 1 in the spirit of party rectification, to energetically advance work in various aspects, and to make greater contributions to revitalizing the Chinese nation and to building Anhui.

ANHUI PLANS TO BECOME INDUSTRIAL CENTER

OW041351 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Prof Yang Jike, vice governor of our province, made a proposal in 1981 to build Anhui into the Ruhr of eastern China. The proposal received great attention, both at home and abroad. Entrusted by the provincial People's Government, the China Association for Science and Technology invited Chinese experts in economic geography to conduct a comparative study of the economic geography of the Ruhr and northern Anhui, which took a year to complete. The experts wrote a report on this study, which was recently examined by the departments concerned, and proved useful.

At the suggestion of the provincial CPC Committee, Yang Jike convened a meeting of experts, professors, engineers, and technicians from the departments concerned and institutions of higher learning in the province on the afternoon of 31 March to discuss the strategy, plan, and other questions for Anhui's economic development. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, including Huang Huang, Yang Haibo, Yuan Zhen, Su Hua, and Liu Guangcai, attended the meeting and delivered important speeches.

Comrade Yang Jike briefed the meeting on the economic development of the Ruhr in West Germany, and compared it with the situation in the northern area of our province. He pointed out: Our province is superior to West Germany in underground and surface resources, geographic conditions, and climate, and has the most favorable conditions among the six provinces in eastern China. As long as we have capital funds, competent personnel, and necessary technology, make a rational economic plan and execute it, we will surely be able to build our province into an ideal base in eastern China for developing the six big basic industries: namely, the coal, steel, electric power, chemical, machinery, and building materials industries.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee unanimously endorsed Comrade Yang Jike's plan for turning Anhui into the Ruhr of eastern China. In their speeches they pointed out: There are only 16 years before the end of this century. We must now work out a blueprint. We must seize every second, and must not wait. Developing the areas north and south of Hai He is a major strategic plan in developing the economy of our province. We must carry out this plan, and Anhui will, no doubt, become the Ruhr of eastern China.

They said: In recent years, our province has achieved something in economic work, but the results are far from satisfactory. In particular, there is as yet much to be desired in implementing the policy of opening to the outside world. In the current party rectification, the provincial CPC Committee has spent a lot of time discussing our economic work in particular, with the determination to promote the economic development of our province.

They said: We must exploit our rich natural resources. While enlivening the province's economy we must grasp the work of opening our province to the outside world in a timely manner. They added: Various propaganda media must be used to publicize Anhui's favorable conditions, to solicit large investments to help us open mines, set up factories, establish higher educational institutions, and promote tourism. In certain work areas, we may institute a contract system with foreign enterprises. This year, we will send delegations to Western Europe, North America, and other places to negotiate with foreign enterprises. In sum, our action must be bolder and our pace quicker in opening our province to the outside world.

SHANGHAI LEADERS VISIT SOONG CHING LING GRAVE

OWO42042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Shanghai, April 4 (XINHUA) -- Shanghai leaders and people today paid homage to Madame Soong Ching Ling, the late honorary president of the People's Republic of China, at her gravesite in the city's western suburbs. Today is the traditional Chinese Qingming Festival, a day of remembrance for deceased ancestors.

Wreaths from the municipal Communist Party Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, People's Government, the municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army stationed in Shanghai were placed in front of Soong's marble statue. Among those present were Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee; Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai; Guo Tao, commander of the Shanghai Garrison as well as Zhou Gucheng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. They bowed three times before the statute and presented flowers in front of her tomb. Many foreign friends were on hand. American Talitha Gerlach, a close friend of Soong's, placed a basket of flowers at the tomb.

GOVERNOR ON GUANGDONG'S COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC PLANS

HK020820 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0152 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Report: "Governor Liang Lingguang Speaks on Major Development Plans in Guangdong" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Guangdong will further expand its foreign economic relations and will form an open and comprehensive special economic zone in the Zhujiang Delta with Guangzhou as its center, the Shenzhen and Zhuhai Special Economic Zones as its windows, the promising Nanhai oil fields as its pillars, and the Zhujiang alluvial plain, which is densely dotted with towns and is richly endowed by nature, as its base. Then, the Zhujiang Delta economic zone will play a leading role in promoting economic development and technical progress in other mountainous areas and less developed areas in the province. With the development of the Zhujiang Delta economic zone, Guangdong will be able to continue to take the lead in opening up to the outside world and in catching up with the new tide of technological revolution in the world. This is a major plan outlined by Guangdong Governor Liang Lingguang at an interview with reporters of JINGJI RIBAO. Today the newspaper carries on the front page the main contents of Liang Lingguang's talk.

Liang Lingguang stated: Since Guangdong adopted the open-door policy, marked results have been achieved in making use of foreign capital and introducing advanced technology to transform existing enterprises. At present the economy in this province is developing rapidly. Guangdong's electronic industry has jumped from eighth place to fourth place in the country. However, because Guangdong has a large number of old or small enterprises whose technical level is still rather low, the province's major economic indicators still lag behind those in more advanced provinces and municipalities, and its economic performance has not yet met the requirements of present technological developments.

He pointed out: In order to make better provisions for the challenges of the new technological revolution and to orient our work to world trends and future development, we must more widely open our windows and further relax our policies. Guangdong is a coastal province which is adjacent to Hong Kong and Macao; many Overseas Chinese are from Guangdong; and now Guangdong is authorized to adopt some special policies and flexible measures. So we must bring these favorable conditions into full play, appropriately expand the area of the special economic zones (for example, the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone will be expanded from 6.81 square kilometers to 15.16 square kilometers), further relax our foreign economic policies, increase the number of ports open to the outside and improve port management, open wider the door of Guangdong to foreign businessmen and welcome their investments in the province. It is necessary for us to introduce more foreign capital and advanced foreign technology and equipment (especially technological-intensive industrial projects) in a planned and orderly way. At the same time we should also introduce advanced management methods and invite management experts. For this purpose, the provincial government has decided to use more foreign exchange (not including foreign capital) each year to import advanced technology and equipment so as to speed up the pace of the technical transformation of industrial enterprises in Guangdong.

In conclusion Liang Lingguang stressed: When we update our technology and equipment, it is more important to update the knowledge of the vast number of cadres (especially the financial and economic cadres and technicians). The work of exploring our intellectual resources and training competent personnel must be promoted together with our economic work. At present we should continue to attach importance and give play to the role of existing technicians and give full scope to their wisdom and intelligence by further implementing the policies toward intellectuals. At the same time, we should selectively invite senior intellectuals, experts, and technicians from foreign countries and from Hong Kong and Macao to work on a short-term basis, give lectures, and provide guidance and consulting services in our province.

VICE GOVERNOR ADDRESSES GUANGDONG FINANCIAL MEETING

HK031208 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 84 p 1

[Report: "The Financial Situation in Guangdong Province Is Getting Better and Better"]

[Text] Guangdong Province increased its revenues to 4.491 billion yuan in 1983, an increase of 7.6 percent over 1982, overfulfilling the targets approved by the provincial People's Congress. Taxes on industry and commerce earnings increased by 224 million yuan, the sharpest increase since liberation. In addition to Guangzhou, which is known as a city with an encouraging financial situation, revenues of 7 other cities and counties -- Maoming, Shenzhen, Shaoguan, Foshan, Zhongshan, Shunde, and Nanhai -- were over 100 million yuan. Meanwhile, revenues of some places like Wengyuan, Qiongzong, and Gaoming, where the economic situation has been relatively weak in the past, also rose considerably in 1983. All these were disclosed at the provincial meeting commending the advanced people in financial departments and revenue bureaus during 1983, which concluded today.

Present at the meeting were 500 advanced units and individuals from the province's financial departments and revenue bureaus at various levels. Vice Governor Yang Deyuan made a speech at today's closing ceremony. He said: The tasks for the 1984 financial and tax work are: First, to increase revenues by 200 to 300 million yuan and fulfill all tasks for collecting funds for the central authorities; and second, to strive to basically eliminate financial deficits in cities and counties and to close enterprises which usually suffer losses. He hoped that financial and tax workers of the province will work hard to accumulate more funds for the four modernizations.

SHENZHEN MAYOR WELCOMES INVESTORS, VISITORS

HK300113 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 30 Mar 84 Shenzhen Special Supplement p 1

[Article by Liang Xiang, deputy governor of Guangdong Province and mayor of Shenzhen: "Mayor Welcomes Guests, Investors"]

[Text] It is my privilege to introduce the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone to the world through CHINA DAILY, which has honoured us by publishing a special supplement on Shenzhen.

Shenzhen, in accordance with China's modernization programme and its established policy of opening to the world, was designated as a special economic zone four years ago to speed up the economic and technological exchange between this country and the outside world. Dramatic changes have taken place in the past four years in Shenzhen, where visitors no longer doubt that it is a wise decision to invest.

For our part, we have been doing everything feasible to develop an ideal environment for investors. The first thing was to launch a coordinated urban development programme with emphasis on the city's infrastructure. In three years starting in 1980, \$1 billion was spent by Shenzhen on urban construction, including a housing project of some 3.3 million square metres of floor space. In 1983, \$450 million was used by the city on urban development, a 40 percent increase over the previous year.

Special Policy

By now, a comprehensive infrastructure including water supply, sewerage, drainage, power, telecommunications, gas, roads and paved areas has been set up for the 24 square kilometres that constitute the new urban districts of Luohu and Shangbu. More than 800 blocks of highrise buildings have sprung up -- 20 of them more than 18 storeys. Moreover, an industrial sector consisting of standardized or simplified production buildings has been built for overseas industrial investors.

In Shenzhen, a special policy has been adopted to favour outside investors. Here an enterprise is required to pay nothing but a 15 percent income tax. All exports or imports with the exception of imported tobacco, wine and cosmetics, are exempted from custom duties within the special economic zone. Special consideration, ranging from a 20-50 percent tax reduction to total tax immunity for 1-3 years is given to preferred large-scale enterprises that bring in advanced technology. Such enterprises will also be given a higher sales quota for their products in China.

Investors in Shenzhen enjoy far cheaper land and labour costs than in Hong Kong. They are free of interference in managing their enterprises and hiring employees, and they may send part of their income home in foreign exchange. These preferential policies probably will expand further with the development of the special economic zone and consequent adoption of more international practices.

To provide adequate legal guarantees to overseas investors, we have been paying special attention to the drafting of more economic codes. A series of codes regarding the use of land, business registration, entry and exit procedure, labour and wage scale, assets and property, technology import and enterprise registration and administration already are being enforced. Shortly, the special economic zone will have a complete set of economic codes in practice.

With a view to improving the city's services for investors from overseas, we have established the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone Development Company, Industrial Development Service Company, Engineering Consulting Company, Legal Counsel Agency and Labour Service Company, in addition to issuing licenses to a number of foreign banks for branch offices in Shenzhen. For the pleasure of our guests, we have also built more than a dozen tourist centres in the city, including such modernized scenic resorts as Xili Lake, Xiangmi Lake and Ying Lake, attracting growing number of visitors.

Shenzhen Special Economic Zone has seen a rapid development in its economic during the past four years. Its industry registered a 99 percent growth rate from 1982 to 1983 -- a tenfold jump from 1979. Its agricultural output increased 5 percent from 1982 to 1983, or 29 percent in four years. The city's revenue last year rose 81.5 percent from 1982 and was eight times that of 1979. Personal income of state employees here continues to increase; their salaries have doubled in the past four years. The peasants' income rose 200 percent in the four years since 1979. All these factors contributed to the continued boom in the local market.

Rapid Development

The steady economic growth of Shenzhen is further guaranteed by its orderly social environment and dependable public security, factors often praised by those who visit the Special Economic Zone. As conditions in Shenzhen have continued to improve, we have received more and more guests from industrial and financial circles around the world. The Shenzhen Special Economic Zone Development Company alone has received 3,000 visitors from America, Asia, Europe and Australia in 1983 -- three times the company's guests in 1982. Business talks evolved into a series of investments by the visiting firms, and small endeavours gradually grew to major joint venture projects or enterprises solely owned by overseas investors.

Promising Future

With the forthcoming large-scale development of offshore oil in the South China Sea and the construction of the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station, Shenzhen Special Economic Zone expects a greater boom in its economy. In preparation for the approaching upsurge, a series of major projects such as the express highway linking Shenzhen with Guangzhou and Gongbei, the double-tracking of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen Railway and the Shenzhen international airport have been put at the top of our agenda. A new big power project for Shenzhen itself will also be launched with foreign co-operation. In the not too distant future, we hope to see Shenzhen develop into a major supply and processing centre of China's offshore oil industry and petrochemical industry, with its harbour serving shipping from around the globe. And we wish to share the promising opportunities with all our overseas investors. Shenzhen welcomes you with open arms!

HENAN TO HOLD PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION IN MAY

HK040311 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The sixth meeting of the sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in the afternoon of 3 April. The meeting decided that the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress will open in Zhengzhou on 2 May. The main agenda of the session will be: To hear and examine the work report of the provincial People's Government; to examine and approve the provincial 1984 economic and social development plan; to examine and approve the province's final accounts for 1983 and the budget for 1984; and to hear and approve the work reports of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Higher People's Court, and People's Procuratorate. This meeting also approved the chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the Credentials Committee.

Vice Chairman Zhang Shude presided at the meeting on 3 April. Also present were Vice Chairmen Liu Mingbang, Li Fudu, Ma Ruihua, Shao Wenjie, Wu Shaokui, Ding Shi, Chen Bingzhi, Guo Peijun, and Fan Lian.

HUNAN OFFICIAL REITERATES PLANNED PARENTHOOD POLICY

HK050313 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] This station has received a number of letters from the masses since the Spring Festival, saying that at present there are rumors in certain places that it is permitted to have a second child. The letters ask if there is any change in the family planning policy.

On 3 April a station reporter interviewed (Wang Jing), director of the provincial Family Planning Committee, who is attending the provincial conference of directors of family planning committees of prefectures and cities, to ask him about this. Comrade (Wang Jing) said: The family planning line, principles, and policies laid down by the CPC Central Committee and State Council since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee are consistent and completely correct. There has been no change in family planning policy. Its basic intention is to be able to effectively control population growth and also to be relatively realistic. On the birth policy, the CPC Central Committee and State Council long ago stipulated that, apart from exceptional cases for which approval has been given, state cadres, staff members and workers, and urban residents can only have one child per couple. The rural areas should universally advocate that a couple have only one child; planned arrangements can be made for certain of the masses there who are in real difficulty and request to have a second child, after verification is conducted and approval given. Whatever the circumstances, nobody can have a third child.

Comrade (Wang Jing) stressed: We must take effective steps to strictly ban the birth of second or more children not covered by the plan. We must resolutely punish fraud and other malpractices in planned parenthood.

GUAN GUANGFU SPEAKS AT HUBEI CONGRESS OF ADVANCED

HK031133 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Excerpts] This morning Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the second provincial congress of advanced collectives and advanced individuals in the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves drive. The title of his speech was "Push the Five Stresses, Four Beauties, and Three Loves Drive to a New Stage and Further Create a New Situation in Our Province's Four Modernizations."

Guan Guangfu said: The 800 representatives attending this congress have made very great contributions toward the building of our province's socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization. After Guan Guangfu dealt with the excellent situation in the building of the province's two civilizations, he said: Our province's five stresses, four beauties, and three loves drive shows the following several characteristics:

The first characteristic is that the ideological level of this drive has been greatly enhanced, people's spiritual outlook has undergone a gratifying change, and people of a new socialist type who have ideals, morality, and culture and abide by discipline have constantly grown up. Many comrades in all walks of life and trades have achieved extraordinary successes at their ordinary posts. This shows their boundless love for the motherland and the people, their spirit of devotion to the great cause of the four modernizations, and their lofty communist moral character.

The second characteristic is the finding of the basic foothold and basic form for building urban and rural civilized units which can long persist in the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves drive in a down-to-earth manner. Like the whole country, our province must first attribute the launching of this drive to the PLA leadership organs and all PLA units stationed in our province. They have made very great contributions.

The third characteristic is that a large number of advanced typical examples who are intellectuals have emerged, that workers, peasants, and cadres studying culture, technology, and science has become the order of the day, and that many advanced figures who have become useful persons through self-study have emerged.

The fourth characteristic is that many units whose production and management is good and whose ideological and political work is also good have emerged.

The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government demanded that CPC Committees and governments at all levels throughout the province make full use of all kinds of means and forms of propaganda to universally disseminate the representatives' advanced ideology and advanced deeds so that the activities of learning from the advanced will develop penetratingly and persistently.

In his speech Guan Guangfu urged: We must vigorously promote the building of urban and rural civilized units and must launch the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves drive at the basic levels:

1. It is necessary to define the objective and to formulate an all-round plan.
2. It is essential to firmly grasp ideological education as the central link. In connection with the actual situation in the masses' ideology in all units, we must continue to penetratingly conduct ideological education in patriotism, collectivism, socialism, and communism.
3. It is imperative to continuously and vigorously grasp well the drive of joint army-people efforts to build spiritual civilization and to vigorously carry out the joint worker-peasant building, joint police-people building, joint factory-street building and other joint building activities.

While talking about strengthening the leadership over the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves drive, Guan Guangfu demanded: CPC Committees and governments at all levels must greatly deepen their understanding, must do their work in a down-to-earth manner, must do well in grasping typical examples, and must do a good job in organization.

HUBEI SCORES GOOD INDUSTRIAL RESULTS IN FIRST QUARTER

HK050315 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Vice Governor Guo Zhenqian was interviewed by reporters this morning on the province's economic situation. He said: The province's industrial situation in the first quarter was very good, with synchronous increases in output value, taxes and profits, and financial revenue. Total output value was 6.74 billion yuan, a rise of 12 percent compared with the same period last year. Financial revenue was 918 million yuan, a rise of 14.76 percent. Taxes and profits from enterprises covered by the budget amounted to 760 million yuan, an rise of 15.57 percent.

Guo Zhenqian demanded that the staff and workers on the province's industry and communications make still greater efforts and work to implement the 10 measures for improving economic results put forward by the provincial economic work meeting.

GUIZHOU RECORDS NEW SUCCESSES IN FAMILY PLANNING

HK220932 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] The vast number of couples of child-bearing age in our province have responded to the party's call and conscientiously practiced planned parenthood. The natural growth rate of the population of the whole province in 1983 dropped to 8.09 per thousand, fulfilling for the second time the population control quotas assigned by the state.

According to statistics, the birth rate of our province in 1983 was 15.04 per thousand, a drop of 5.37 per thousand over the previous year and a decrease of 140,000 births. The natural growth rate dropped by 4.72 per thousand as compared with 1982 and there was a drop of 130,000 people in the net increase. Of this, the number of additional births dropped to 46 per thousand or 100,000 births less than 1982.

In 1983, all localities paid close attention to various sterilization measures. As a result, the birth control rate was 85.88 percent, rising by 5.66 percent over the previous year. Of this figure, those undergoing ligation operations accounted for 51.68 percent of the total number of people taking birth control measures. The vast number of couples of child-bearing age have conscientiously practiced late marriage, had late births, and responded to the call of one child for each couple. Consequently, the rate of couples having a single child rose in various localities. In 1983, the rate of couples having a single child in the whole province rose by 9.67 percent over the previous year.

SICHUAN PAPER ON CHANG JIANG NAVIGATION ISSUES

HK040233 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Report on 3 April CHONGQING RIBAO commentary -- title not given]

[Text] The commentary says: The 2,000-kilometer main stream of the Chang Jiang has a transport capacity equivalent to 14 railroad lines of the same length, but at present its annual transport volume is only some 50 million tons, equivalent to using only 1 of those 14 railroad lines, with the other 13 lying idle. Utilization of the upper reaches of the Chang Jiang is even poorer. In addition, certain navigation departments and enterprises possess a large number of vessels but do not make very good use of them due to problems in policy, setup, and so on. As long as we do our work well, we can promote vigorous circulation of goods and stimulate economic prosperity.

The commentary says: In tapping transport potential, we should not only fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the state-owned navigation departments but must also mobilize all transportation forces. Whether they are local navigation departments or collective transport enterprises or households specializing in transport, we must allow them all to sail the Chang Jiang. We must relax the policies, break down blockades, treat all categories of transport forces as equals, and provide them with active support in capital, materials, fuel, and so on.

We hope all sectors will swing into action, proceed from realities, and adopt various methods to create a new situation in Chang Jiang navigation.

XIZANG LEADERS RETURN TO LHASA FROM BEIJING

HK040125 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Leaders of the Xizang Autonomous Region who attended the CPC Central Committee Secretariat forum on work in Xizang returned to Lhasa by special plane this morning. The leaders included Yin Fatang, Redi, and Duo jiecaidan.

Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Yin Fatang was invited to speak at the airport. He said: We were very glad to go to Beijing to attend this CPC Central Committee Secretariat forum on work in Xizang. Comrade Hu Yaobang personally presided at the meeting, which was very successful and very important. It solved many great problems for Xizang.

After the meeting ended, we visited a number of places and were greatly educated. Our minds were further emancipated. We are resolved to carry forward our achievements, correct shortcomings and errors, and further promote work in Xizang.

Comrade Yin Fatang said: The main points of this central forum show the greatest concern for the people of Xizang. The central authorities are thinking up all kinds of ways to make a success of work in Xizang. They are instituting special policies for Xizang, which are long-term policies and represent programmatic documents for making a success of work in Xizang. We must do everything possible to promote the economy, to make Xizang rich as soon as possible. Nine provinces and regions recently undertook to carry out construction projects in the region's electric power industry, communications, and so on. The conditions are now ready. We comrades who attended the forum have great confidence. Having come back, we must do well in conveying and studying its spirit, and work with everyone to attain our goals as soon as possible.

BEIJING RESIDENTS URGED TO CONSERVE WATER

OWO41359 Beijing XINHUA in English 1323 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA) -- Beijing residents are today urged to cut water consumption down to the minimum this year as a long dry spell in the Beijing area has reduced reservoir supplies and groundwater to dangerously low levels. The save-water call was issued by Vice-Mayor Zhang Baifa at a rally attended by 13,000 people. Most of the 70 reservoirs on the city's outskirts are dry. Miyun Reservoir, the biggest in the northeastern area of the municipality, has a storage capacity of 4.3 billion tons. It now has only 1.15 billion tons of water. The amount of water used annually in both urban and rural Beijing has surpassed the output of usable surface water and extractable groundwater, and the groundwater table in the municipality has dropped five meters since the end of the 1960s. At present, 1,100 units in Beijing, including factories, shops, government institutions, colleges and universities, each with a monthly consumption of over 5,000 tons, are on restricted water supply plans. Beijing's general petrochemical works, iron and steel complex and chemical plants have installed water recycling facilities. In these units, the re-utilization rate of water for industrial use is 70 percent. Approximately 520,000 water meters have been installed in one-third of residents' homes and apartments in the city. This work is continuing. Some specialists have proposed diverting water from the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers to Beijing, Vice-Mayor Zhang Baifa said.

SHANXI LEADERS ASSIGNED TO RECTIFICATION UNITS

SK051111 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] In order to further carry out the work of party rectification among the first group of party rectification units under provincial-level organs, the provincial CPC Committee recently made a decision on the assignment of a responsible comrade, including Standing Committee members of the provincial government, to every party rectification unit. The specific assignments are:

Comrade Li Ligong to the provincial Power Bureau.

Comrade Li Xiuren to the provincial bureau in charge of local collieries, and he simultaneously takes charge of the work of correcting mistakes before conducting rectification at the provincial Coal Department.

Comrade Wang Senhao to the provincial Transportation Department.

Comrade Wang Kewen to the provincial TV Broadcast Department.

Comrade Wang Tingdong to the provincial Agricultural and Livestock Department.

Comrade Zhang Jianmin to the provincial Civil Administrative Department.

Comrade Zhang Changzhen to the provincial CPC Committee Office.

Comrade Lu Gongxun to the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee.

Comrade Zhang Sai to the provincial Planning Committee.

Comrade Wu Dacai to the provincial Scientific and Technological Association.

Comrade Yan Wuhong to the provincial Construction Bureau.

Comrade Bai Qingcai to the provincial Commercial Department.

Comrade Zhang Weiqing to the provincial Public Health Department.

Comrade Jia Congzi to the provincial General Medicine Company.

Comrade Guo Yuhai to the provincial Water Conservancy Department.

Comrade Wang Xi to the provincial Economic Committee.

Comrade Zhao Jun to the provincial Educational Department.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION MEETING OPENS IN SHANXI

HK030336 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Station commentary: "Open the Province's Door for External Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] The Shanxi provincial 1984 meeting on international economic and technological cooperation opened in Taiyuan on 2 April. This is the largest such meeting to be held in Shanxi since the founding of the state, and is a major event for the whole province. We enthusiastically hail the opening of the meeting and wish it great success.

The meeting is being attended by over 400 businessmen from some 200 enterprises in more than 20 countries and regions. Through these talks, we will be able to make full use of foreign investment to import advanced technology which will help to take advantage of Shanxi's superior features, relatively rapidly change the province's backwardness in industrial technology, and promote still faster development of the province's living standards.

Through consultations and cooperation, and using foreign investment to import advanced technology, we can speed up technological transformation and equipment renovation in the province's medium and small enterprises, improve the enterprises' quality and economic results, and greatly stimulate technological progress in the province.

The talks are bound to expand Shanxi's economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries, broaden our vision, temper our foreign trade force, and lay the foundation for long-term economic and technological cooperation with foreign countries in the future.

Through these talks, we can better publicize the province's superior features in resources, investment climate, and broad prospects for foreign trade, together with favored treatment methods for the import of foreign investment. As a result still more foreign friends will find out about Shanxi and be glad to cooperate with us.

At present, the scale of our use of foreign investment in importing technology cannot satisfy the needs of national economic construction. We must make still greater use of foreign investment to import advanced technology. General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang recently explicitly pointed out that China will go still further in practicing an open-door policy and will not retract it. This policy must not only be followed for a long time, but must be further relaxed. The Chinese Government will create conditions for foreign friends to invest and transfer advanced technology. We welcome businessmen and entrepreneurs to invest in Shanxi to work with us in building the capital construction projects for developing Shanxi.

It can be predicted that this meeting will have a far-reaching effect on creating a new situation in the province's external economic relations and trade, speeding up the construction of the energy, heavy, and chemical industry bases, and vigorously promoting the province's economy.

GANSU SEPARATES ADMINISTRATION, COMMUNE MANAGEMENT

HK050300 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The work of separating government administration from commune management and setting up township governments throughout the province has been accomplished. So far, the province's 82 counties, cities, and districts have set up 1,543 township, minority nationality township, and town people's governments. At the same time, the rural areas have 15,718 villagers' committees.

After the separation of government administration from commune management, the township party committees can concentrate their efforts on implementing the party's principles and policies, doing ideological and political work well, and strengthening party leadership over rural work, while the township governments can lead the economic, cultural, social, and construction work of the townships concerned. Under the leadership of the township governments, the township economic organizations can independently run business and vigorously promote the development of the rural economy.

LI ZIQI, OTHERS PAY RESPECTS TO MARTYRS IN GANSU

HK050304 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Today is the Qingming Festival. Leading comrades of the party, government, and Army of the province and Lanzhou City Li Ziqi, Tan Youlin, Huang Luobing, Li Dengyin, Chen Guangyi, (Huang Bingxiang), Liu Bing, Wang Zhanchang, and others went to pay respects to the revolutionary martyrs at the (Huamingshan) Cemetery.

Liu Bing, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting to mourn the revolutionary martyrs. He said: From the Opium War in 1840 to the founding of the PRC, numerous revolutionary martyrs laid down their lives for the Chinese people's liberation cause. In the 35 years after the founding of the PRC, thousands upon thousands of revolutionary comrades also dedicated themselves to the revolution and construction of socialism. They remain alive forever in the hearts of the Chinese people. They are the fine examples and force which encourage us forward. We must learn from their spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people, fearing no hardships, and courageously marching forward and actively plunge ourselves into the building of socialism.

SPECIAL RAILROAD OPENS TO TRAFFIC IN GANSU

HK031128 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Excerpts] This is a recorded report on the completion and opening to traffic of the railroad for the special use of the (Wangjiashan) oil field, which was sent by (Zhang Kaixian), a reporter of this station, and (Zhao Weidong), a correspondent of this station, from the Jingyuan mining area.

The construction of the railroad for the special use of the (Wangjiashan) oil field of the Jingyuan Mining Bureau, which took more than 6 years, has been completed. On 1 April, entrusted by the provincial government, the (Wangjiashan) oil field special railroad construction completion checkup and receiving committee held a solemn ribbon-cutting ceremony to mark its opening to traffic, and to award banners to the 11 units which contributed toward this project. A responsible comrade of the (Wangjiashan) oil field special railroad construction completion checkup and receiving committee spoke at the celebration ceremony.

The total length of the railroad is 44.78 kilometers. [Words indistinct]. The project began in December 1976; 2.55 million cubic meters of earth- and stonework was done, 14 large and medium-sized bridges and 183 small bridges were built, and complete sets of equipment, including houses, water tubes, high-tension electric wires, and communications equipment were completed.

The railroad for the special use of the (Wangjiashan) oil field was designed by the First Design Institute of the Ministry of Railways and the Research Office of the Design Institute of the Lanzhou coal mine and was built by the construction department of the Lanzhou Railroad Bureau, the provincial No 134 coal capital construction department, and Dingxi Prefecture.

NINGXIA RIBAO CALLS FOR DEVELOPING ECONOMY

HK031444 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 21 Mar 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Emancipate Our Minds and Do All We Can so That Our Region's Economy Will Catch Up With the Medium Level of the Nation"]

[Text] In a speech delivered during his inspection in Guangxi region, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: It is necessary to bring about a remarkable development in the economy of the five autonomous regions. "Guangxi and Ningxia must take the lead in achieving a tremendous upswing in economic progress and must at least reach a medium level or above." This appeal by Comrade Hu Yaobang is a great impetus and a real inspiration to the broad masses of cadres and workers on the economic front in our region.

The year 1983 witnessed an unprecedented boom in agricultural and industrial production in the region and a synchronous growth in production, tax revenue, and financial revenue. As compared with the figures recorded in 1982, the region's gross industrial output increased by 13.3 percent, the amount of profits earned by state-owned industrial enterprises increased by 55.7 percent, and these enterprises' financial revenue increased by 20.3 percent. However, with a fairly underdeveloped economic basis, a low economic growth rate, and poor economic results, the region's economic level remains below average in the country. The region's per capita gross industrial and agricultural output value was only 564 yuan in 1982, which ranked 21st in the country, and was lower than the country average level by 30.7 percent and lower than Xinjiang region, which then ranked 14th, by 11.3 percent. What does it mean to keep politically in line with the central authorities? One of the important aspects for us to keep in line with the central authorities politically is to acquire a correct understanding of Comrade Hu Yaobang's important directive and conscientiously implement it to bring about an upswing in our region's economic progress and to catch up with the country's average level. The leading departments and the vast number of staff and workers at various levels on the economic front must strive to reach a common understanding, emancipate their minds, set specific targets and measures for our own region and our own departments, make extra efforts to catch up with others, and strive to create a new situation in our region's economic work. To reach the medium level of the country is the general goal of our region's economic work at present and in the next decade or so. The regional conference on economic work requires that the region, while devoting efforts to the improvement of economic results, strives to fulfill ahead of schedule the targets set by the Sixth 5-Year Plan regarding the region's gross industrial and agricultural output value, as well as the production quota and quality standard of major products, and thus lay a sound basis and make preparations for the economic take-off in the 10 years to follow. It is necessary to give full play to the region's favorable conditions in resources and technology to speed up economic development in the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and double the industrial and agricultural output value.

In the next 10 years or more before the end of the century, our strategy and focal point of work are to vigorously develop and bring about great progress in agriculture, the energy industry, communication and transportation service, high energy-consuming industrial branches, the building material industry, the chemical industry, the machinery industry, and consumer goods production to supply "food, clothing, and daily necessities." The general requirements are: Strive to make our region rank around 14th in the country, and then strive to catch up with the average level of the country.

In order to fulfill the above strategic targets, the task of prime importance for us is to reach a common understanding and emancipate our minds. It must be pointed out that at present a small number of comrades lack confidence, are satisfied with the existing state of affairs, and remain in a state of inertia, because they see only the backward condition of Ningxia and fail to recognize our favorable conditions and potential. On the other hand, failing to thoroughly emancipate their minds, some other comrades lack the courage to break a new path and are overcautious in utilizing foreign funds and importing advanced technology from other provinces and abroad. As long as we underestimate our own capabilities and fail to get rid of conservative ideas, the region's modernization will inevitably be affected and we will fail to reach the target of the country's medium level. Therefore, only by further emancipating our minds, enhancing our confidence, and being brave in blazing new trails can we speed up the economic development in our region and reach the medium level of the country.

In order to bring about an upswing in economic progress in the region, we must first concentrate our efforts on the improvement of economic results in our economic work, insist on the integration of economic results and development speed, and make proper arrangements for material and product circulation according to the needs of society; and we must strive for a synchronous growth in production, tax income, and financial revenue. We must continue to pay attention to the overall consolidation of enterprises, improve their quality, tap their latent power, straighten out various economic relations, and enhance economic results. We must vigorously push forward technological progress, focus our attention on improving product quality, increasing commodity designs and variety, and reducing material consumption in production. We must step up technological transformation of the existing enterprises and ensure that the 22 key projects of technological transformation are completed on schedule. We must make a new breakthrough in implementing the open-door policy, utilizing foreign funds, importing advanced technology from other provinces and foreign countries, strengthening our economic cooperation with coastal cities and other provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, and acceleration construction in the region. We must attach importance to the training of technical personnel and the development of intellectual resources, equip our cadres, staff, and workers with knowledge about modernization, and increase their technical competence so that they can keep pace with the developing situation.

This year will be a crucial year for the region in its effort to fulfill the Sixth 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule and a new start for the region to reach the medium level of the country. The party committees and governments at various levels must strengthen leadership over economic work. They must grasp economic work along with the party rectification and push ahead various tasks in the economic field by carrying forward the party rectification spirit. Efficiency is our life and time is our wealth. We must give full play to the enthusiasm and initiative of the broad masses of party members and cadres, plunge into intensive work, go all out to achieve progress, make concerted efforts to fulfill various economic tasks for 1984, and make valuable contributions to the economic take-off and the prosperity of Ningxia region.

QINGHAI LEADERS PLANT TREES IN XINING 4 APR

HK050331 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Leading comrades of the party, government, and Army in Qinghai and Xining took part in planting trees in Xining this morning. At 0800, Zhao Haifeng and Huang Jingbo, secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee, and cadres of the provincial CPC Committee and government organs took part in tree planting at Qiyi and Wuyi Roads in Xining.

XINJIANG COMMENTARY URGES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HK050225 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Station commentary: "Improve Economic Results and Step Up the Momentum of Economic Development"]

[Excerpts] The regional economic conference has discussed and studied how to better create a new situation in improving the region's economic results, based on the spirit of harmony of growth rate and economic results, of production and circulation, and of politics and economics. This is certain to play a positive stimulating role in raising this year's economic work to a new level.

The central authorities have decided to put the work of speeding up the development and construction of Xinjiang on their agenda and have demanded that Xinjiang be built into one of the country's most important economic construction bases in the 21st century. This is the central task in the region's economic work. In order to attain this strategic goal, from now on we must do a good job in various preparatory tasks; and an important one of these is to truly shift all economic work onto the track of focusing efforts on improving economic results. At present more and more comrades are gradually coming to understand this issue.

However there are also certain comrades who only agree in principle without taking any practical action. Certain comrades lay much stress on the difficulties but little on the potential and the favorable conditions. They are always dreaming of reclining on the body of the state, as in the past, having everyone eating out of same big pot, and spending a comfortable life without putting in any effort. These comrades must transform their ideas as quickly as possible, otherwise it will be difficult for the enterprises to improve economic results and create more wealth for the state; and they might be swept aside in the tide of competition.

Economic results represent the (?cardinal link) in economic work. To create a new situation in improving economic results, we must apply the method of dealing with problems in a comprehensive way, as when building water conservation projects. All departments and enterprises must do a thoroughly good job in organizing production and circulation. We must do a good job in reducing deficits and increasing surpluses, working hard at both aspects.

The tasks facing the economic front are arduous, and the staff and workers on this front must brace revolutionary spirit, further implement the guiding principles of the CPC Central Committee and State Council on economic work, be bold in exploration, practice, and reform, strive to fulfill the tasks put forward by the regional economic work conference, and work to create a new situation in improving the region's economic results.

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